SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

BEND OR AND IROQUOIS.

THE Derby winners of 1880 and 1881, Bend Or and Iroquois, met in the race for the Champion Stakes at New-market on Oct. 13th, the day before the mail left. We take the following account of the race from the *Sportsman*:—

There was, perhaps, not so much interest attaching to the Champion Stakes as was the case twelve months since, when Bend Or and Robert the Devil met, for at that time there existed much controversy as to which was the better of the two cracks, and, to say the least, party feeling ran very high. The Russley Champion made one in the opposition to-day and so also did a later Derby winner in Iroquois, who could claim even greater classic honours than the son of Doncaster and Rouge Rose, inasmuch as he had also won the St. Legger. It was just a little remarkable that both the cracks should to a certain extent have been under suspicion, for while Iroquois was reported not to have done quite so well as could have been wished since his sensational visit to Doncaster, and was, moreover, declared by some good judges to be lame in his races. Bend Or was palpably not so thoroughly wound up in point of condition as could have been wished, and, moreover, it did not need a very practised eye to discover the cause for his lenient preparation, inasmuch as his off foreleg showed evident signs of unsoundness, and the probability is that the weakness in his suspensory ligament will seriously militate against his future racing prospects. That Bend Or is a great public favourite was made manifest by the mobbing to which he was subjected as he walked around the Birdcage, and he might well be admired, for he is as handsome as a picture. Iroquois looked as well as could possibly be wished, but still the local folks would not stand their old friend, and some actually gave as a reason for the "breach in their plighted troth" to the American that they had seen him quite unable to hold his own with his juvenile stable-companion, Gerald, a few days since. Handsome as ever, Scobell was very much admired, and, moreover, looked a long way fitter than when last seen in public, albeit there is yet room for improvement. But little notice was taken of either Fiddler, Falkirk, Muriel, or Albion, and in connection with the last-named it may be mentioned that he had been amiss, and was not a thoroughly trained horse. The services of Archer, though, of course, there was no absolute claim, were naturally given to Bend Or, and thus it was that Lemaire was secured for Iroquois by the gentleman who is popularly supposed to have the management of such business in connection with Mr. Lorillard's horses. Just at the last moment, however, some other influence was brought to bear, and the consequence was that Lemaire was "shunted," and the mount given to Wood, than whom, of course, there is no better jockey at the weight, but still the slight upon the jockey originally engaged could not be other than keenly felt. Tom Cannon donned the magpie jacket, vice Archer, on Muriel, and Rossiter appeared on the back of Scobell, while, owing to the prior claims of Count Lagrange's Albion, Goater was unable to ride Falkirk, and the mount on Mr. Evans's useful colt fell to the share of Rawlinson. So far as concerned the betting speculation ranged heavy enough, but Bend Or was always the favourite, and that, too, in face of the opening transaction of the American speculator. Mr. Walton, who was, to say the least, premature in his anxiety to get on Iroquois, and so accepted a cramped price when he booked 3000 to 2000 against Iroquois, and, as we understand, this represented but a tithe of the money that he invested on the American crack. It may be that the national feeling has something to do with keeping Bend Or so conspicuously the favourite, but be the cause what it may, certain it is that odds were freely betted on him, and despite the piles of money that were laid on Bend Or the other horses there was always good substantial support forthcoming for Scobell, whose performance last week had evidently left its impression upon the public mind. Opinions vary as to the pace at which the race was run, but considering that Falkirk and Muriel should have run so prominently, it appears to us likely that the pace was not very good. So far as concerned the actual issue, the race was reduced to a match at the Bushes, as when that well-known green landmark was reached Iroquois was hopelessly beaten, and only two were left to fight out the battle. These, of course, were Scobell and Bend Or, and of the pair the former certainly appeared to carry most guns until going in the dip, when he began to stop, and Bend Or, on the other hand, running on to the finish, won just a little cleverly at the finish, perhaps, from Prince Soltykoff's colt, who was ridden with excellent judgment, by three-quarters of a length. This, we take it, was a good public trial for Scobell, who was subsequently backed freely at 10 to 1 for the Cambridgeshire, a race in which he would be admitted to have a good chance. As much as 12 to 1 was offered against Bend Or for the Houghton week, and an even pony was betted to Lord Alington against his running, but his lordship appears to have got rid of the piece, though he declared if he kept well up to the time of the race he would run, and Archer would ride him. The running of Iroquois was simply too bad to be true, for he was never in the hunt with Scobell, and finished lengths away from Scobell. Falkirk ran well, as did also Muriel, and the pair will doubtless show a bold front in the Cambridgeshire, though with regard to the former the probability is that he will not stay the course.

THE CHAMPION STAKES of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added; weight for age; the second received 10 per cent., and the third 5 per cent. on the whole stake. A. R. (1 mile 2 furlongs 73 yards.) 138 subs.

Lord Alington's ch c Bend Or, by Doncaster—Rouge Rose, 4 yrs, 9st 4lb.....Archer 1
Prince Soltykoff's br c Scobell, by Carnival—Lady Sophie, 3 yrs, 8st 4lb.....Rossiter 2
Mr. F. Lorillard's br c Iroquois, by Leamington—Maggie B. B., 3 yrs, 8st 4lb.....C. Wood 3
Mr. W. S. Crawford's Buchanan, 4 yrs, 9st 4lb.....0

Mr. R. S. Evans's Falkirk, 3 yrs..8st 4lb.....Rawlinson 0
Lord Falmouth's Muriel, 4 yrs., 9st 4lb.....T. Cannon 0
Duke of Hamilton's Fiddler, 3 yrs., 8st 4lb.....Watts 0
Count F. de Lagrange's Albion, 3 yrs., 8st 4lb..J. Goater 0

BETTING AT THE START.

6 to 4 on Bend Or
9 to 4 agst Iroquois
9 to 1 to Scobell

33 to 1 agst Fiddler
33 to 1 — Muriel

THE RACE.

Falkirk made the running with a clear lead of Fiddler and Scobell, next to whom came Bend Or and Iroquois, with Muriel and Albion, on the left, next, and Buchanan last. This order of affairs was maintained until approaching the Bushes, when Falkirk was joined by Fiddler and Scobell, while at the same time Bend Or and Iroquois materially improved their positions. As they came to the Bushes Falkirk was beaten, and Fiddler taking to the running, was followed down the hill by Bend Or, he issue now being a match between the pair, every hing else being well beaten. In the dip Archer was hard upon Bend Or, who struggled gamely on, and getting on terms with Scobell half way up the hill, he drew gradually away, and won by three-parts of a length; Iroquois was a bad third, Muriel fourth, Fiddler fifth, Buchanan and Falkirk next, and Albion last. Time by Benson's chronograph, 2-min 23 3-5th sec.

WORMS. *

AFTER forty-four years our great naturalist returns to the subject of one of the earliest papers written by him. With the absolute simplicity and frankness which constitue the chief literary merit of his books, he recounts the observations, scattered now over fifty years, which he has made upon the habits of earthworms, the amount of fine earth brought up by worms to the surface, the part which worms have played in the burial of ancient buildings, and the action of worms in the denudation of the land.

A brief and readily intelligible account of the structure of the earthworm is given. The attempt to distinguish the different British species is also hazarded, as being foreign to the purpose of the work. At the same time some allusion is made to the existence of very numerous exotic species and of their abundance in all parts of the world, including not only the temperate and tropical regions of the great continents, but the remote Polar islands both north and south, such as Iceland and Kergueulen's Land. Mr. Darwin, citing various authorities and appealing more especially to his own experiments, points out that earthworms can live long (many weeks) under water, but are destroyed by the very strong action of sea-water in a night. Their habits are nocturnal; at night they issue from their burrows and crawl on the surface of lawns and foot-paths in great numbers, but in the day usually remain in the burrows, often with their heads near the surface, so that they are largely caught when in that position and destroyed by birds. They have no eyes and yet are sensitive to light, retreating rapidly when brightly illuminated into their holes. Though deaf they possess the power of attention, as shown by Mr. Darwin's experiment, and are sensitive to heat and cold. They possess a feeble power of smell and considerable acuteness in taste, preferring one leaf to another as food. Their most highly developed sense is that of touch, which is almost uniformly active in every part of the body. The complex and beautiful structure of the outer skin has recently been elucidated, and is no doubt the mechanism appropriate to this delicate sense of touch and possibly of light-perception. Of their "mental qualities" Mr. Darwin says:—

"We have seen that worms are timid. It may be doubted whether they suffer as much pain when injured as they seem to express by their contortions. Judging by their eagerness for certain kinds of food, they must enjoy the pleasure of eating. Their sexual passion is strong enough to overcome for a time their dread of light. They perhaps have a trace of social feeling. They are not disturbed by crawling over each other's bodies, and they sometimes lie in contact . . . One of their strongest instincts is the plugging up the mouths of their burrows with various objects; and very young worms act in this manner. But some degree of intelligence appears, as we shall see in the next chapter, to be exhibited in this work,—a result which has surprised me more than anything else in regard to worms."

This intelligence of the worms has been made the subject of most careful and patient experiment by Mr. Darwin, and nothing could more forcibly exhibit the character of the great naturalist's method of work than his account of the study given by him to what must appear, to those who have not the happiness of being naturalists, so trivial and unimportant a subject. It must seem almost preposterous to the many worthy but unthinking persons who have heard of Darwin as the man who has shaken to their foundations the theological and political creeds of the world, whose name will mark the present century as that of Galileo marks the seventeenth, that he, the great philosopher and iconoclast, should occupy days and nights in cutting up paper into triangles and watching to see what the earthworms will do with the bits of paper. And yet *that*, simple and childish as it seems, is the way in which Mr. Darwin spends his time, and has spent his time in past years, and, as a consequence, has gained the immense knowledge of living things and the insight into the working of the natural world which have made him the leader of scientific thought in our time.

We shall not recount those experiments here, which interesting as they are from a digression from the main topic of the volume. Observations upon the digestive processes of the worm are more to the immediate purpose. Mr. Darwin shows that earthworms swallow earth for the purpose of extracting nutriment from the organic matter contained in it, but also that they swallow it under other circumstances for the mere purpose of burrowing. Moreover, although earthworms can feed on earth alone, yet it is shown that they alo are very fond of eating succulent vegetables (especially celery), fat, raw meat, and even their dead comrades. The action of the digestive juices upon these bodies is discussed, and it is shown, as a new fact of great physiological interest, that the earthworm ejects from the mouth on to leaves a fluid which partially digests them before it proceds to nibble and swallow the softened fragments. Mr. Darwin does not discuss the partiality of worms to manure heaps, which seem to furnish some species (*e. g., L. olidus*) with their natural food. The earth swallowed by the worm is ejected from its intestine in the form of "castings," which are familiar objects enough. Mr. Darwin describes the mode in which these castings are carefully deposited by the worm, and gives figures of remarkable castings made by species of earthworms found in India and Ceylon.

It is by this habit of removing earth from a considerable depth and laying it on the surface in the form of a casting that worms acquire the importance in the general economy of nature which has led Mr. Darwin to devote a treatise to them. "In many parts of England a weight of more than ten tons of dry earth annually passes through their bodies and is brought to the surface on each acre of land." Thus the particles of earth forming the superficial mould are subjected to conditions eminently favourable for their decomposition and disintegration. The declaring lavigated earth, when brought to the surface in a moist condition, flow during rainy weather down any moderate slope. By this means of removal and flattening, results far from insignificant are produced. In many places a layer of earth 2 of an inch in thickness is annually brought to the surface by the worms. If a small part only of this amount flows, or rolls, or is washed, even for a short distance, down a gently inclined surface, or is repeatedly thrown in one direction, a great effect will be produced in the course of ages. "Archeologists, says Mr. Darwin, "ought to be grateful to worms, as they protect for us in an undecayed state many articles left on every object, not liable to decay, which is dropped on the surface of the land, by burying it beneath their castings." And he gives some curious instances of the preservation, in this way, of Roman remains. Worms are shown, moreover, to prepare the ground in an excellent manner for the growth of fibrous-rooted plants and for seedings of all kinds. They sift it and mingle its constituents intimately together, like gardener who prepares fine soil for his choicest plants."

"When we behold a wide, turf-covered expanse, we should remember," Mr. Darwin concludes, "that its smoothness, on which much of its beauty depends, is mainly due to all the inequalities having been slowly levelled by worms. It is a marvellous reflection that the whole of the superficial mould, over any such area, has passed and will again pass, every few years, through the bodies of worms. The plough is one of the most ancient and most valuable of man's inventions; but long before he existed the land was in fact regularly ploughed and still continues to be thus ploughed, by earthworms. It may be doubted whether there are many other animals which have played an important a part in the history of the world as have these lowly organized creatures."

A writer commenting on Mr. Darwin's conclusions on this subject, first published many years ago, has remarked that "the wonder is that the vocation of a small size of earthworms, "the work they are represented to have accomplished is stupendous." And he accordingly combats and rejects those conclusions. In reference to the latter point of attack in this critic, Mr. Darwin makes an observation which applies very generally to those who have not been able to appreciate the significance of the facts which he has brought forward in relation to other problems presented for solution by the phenomena of life. He says:—

"Here we have an instance of that inability to sum up the effects of a cause continually at work, cause which has often retarded the progress of science, as formerly in the case of geology, and more recently in that of the principle of evolution."

Mr. Darwin's method from first to last works consists essentially in recognizing that summing-up of the effects of a continually recurrent cause. No matter how small the cause, Mr. Darwin has shown, as Lyell before him, that the continuity of nature allows the effects to result from their operation. "De minimis non curat lex" is a maxim which has no application to natural things, but rather, as the poets and philosophers of the ancient world acutely apprehended, and as Lord Bacon finely phrased it, "Nusquam magis buam in minimis tota est natura."—*Athenæum.*

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

MEDJEZ-EL-BAB, Oct. 3.

THE prevalence of various ala rming rumours a Tunis, and the impossibility of placing any longer much reliance on the official reports industriously circulated by the Tunisian Government, induced me to visit Medjez-el-Bab. Medjez is a small town some 60 miles east of Tunis, and is situate exactly 17 miles due west of Oued Zergha and 15 miles to the north-west of Ali Bey's camp at Testour. Medjez-el Bab is the fifth station from Tunis on the French railway, and forms the eastern extremity of the vast and fertile valley of the Medjerdah, which stretches inland from the Mediterranean, and is traversed about 20 miles from the coast by the ruins of the great Roman aqueduct which supplied Carthage with water from Zaghouan. At Medjez-el-Bab (Medjez-el-the-Gate) commences a series of wild mountain gorges and picturesque ravines, through which the Mejerdah river finds its way from the comparatively narrow Beja valley into the broader Tunis plain; while a spur of the same rocky hills separates Medjez from the half-ruined city of Testour. It is this district which most unexpectedly bids fair to become the first battle-field of the Tunisian campaign.

The extraordinary events of the past week, the practical defeat of Sy Ali Bey and the daring raids of the insurgent Arabs on the Kairwan side of the defiles of Oued Zergha, have for a moment diverted public attention even from the coming march on Kairwan, and taxed General Logerot's military skill to the utmost. A month ago the plan for the expedition was simple enough. Ali Bey was to guard the French railway and maintain order in the apparently pacified northern provinces of Tunis, while the French columns stamped out any *militari* the spirit of rebellion in the south. It now turns out that Ali Bey is powerless to effect anything; that the tribes of the north are gathering in thousands to create a diversion in aid of their brethern of the south; and that notwithstanding the immediate presence of Ali Bey's troops, and the knowledge that there are 40,000 French troops in the Regency, the insurgents have managed to obtain possession of the most important strategic point on the French railway. There were hardly any passengers by the afternoon train on Sunday, and at Manouba we received a guard of 30 soldiers, commanded by a lieutenant of the 73d Regiment. On passing Djedeida and Testor, the two villages which were pillaged by the insurgents last week, I noticed a small camp of Tunisian soldiers near the railway station. After Beja—hours' travelling—the train reached Medjez-el-Bab. The station formed the head-quarters of Colonel de Bord, and a battalion of the 8th Regiment was encamped on one side of the line, and one of the 73d on the other. Water had apparently run short, and the train brought a large supply from Tunis, with which the railway reservoir was speedily filled. The soldiers were nearly all young, but of good physique, and looked little the worse for the hard fighting many of them had seen during the previous night. The retreat to Medjez was undoubtedly a prudent measure, and it was probably owing to the Arabs' ignorance of the exact number of the French troops that Colonel de Bord's little band escaped annihilation. The movement, however, will undoubtedly encourage the Arabs, who never cease to celebrate their victory over Colonel Correard. The officers seemed anxious that what had happened should be understood in Europe, and gave the most detailed account of the incidents which occurred on their journey from Beja. The order in the two camps was excellent. The goods shed was guarded by about two score of Tunisian soldiers, who were in charge of the powder and stores which Ali Bey officially certified to have served out "four" some days since. As many of them were smoking under the powder-wagons, the ultimate safety of the Tunisian magazine seemed very problematical. The weapons of the Bey's contingent afforded great amusement to the French soldiers. I noticed one ragged little Arab wearing a large cavalry sabre marked G. R. 1792, and hardly two men were armed alike. The misfortunes of poor Ali Bey on the other side of the blue hills to the east were no secret at Medjez, and a very general feeling of generous indignation seemed to prevail that French troops were not at once sent to his aid. Intelligence at Tunis and Paris soon very heartily anathematized by the honest soldiers at Medjez. "We believe," they said, "Ali Bey has done his best to fight for France, and how can France give him back a certain destruction?" For two days previous to my arrival no communication had been received from him, although the frequent reports of his guns testified to a renewed attack, but to-day Colonel Allegro had arrived from Tunis with five Algerian horsemen, and early in the morning had leave Medjez at full gallop in the direction of the Tunisian camp. During the afternoon I heard an interesting account of the Oued Zergha massacre from an eye-witness Luigi Bisi, a foreman of plate-layers, who himself had a very narrow escape. The official report presented to the British Consul-General contains some additional details. Mr. Carbonaro writes:—

"While I was waiting on Saturday for the special train which was to convey us to Medjez, the ordinary afternoon mail arrived. I saw the guard deliver to the stationmaster a bag containing about ten pounds weight of charred flesh, which he said formed the remains of the late M. Emile Raimbert. We did not reach Oued Zergha till dusk. The station and one of the carriages where still burning. Among the remains of a large pile of sleepers, which had burnt fiercely, some carbonized bones were collected, but it was impossible to say if they belonged to the body of M. Raimbert or an Arab servant who shared his fate. I observed that some tins of petroleum and grease had been used to facilitate the destruction of the buildings, and that the water-reservoir had been destroyed, apparently with a view of preventing any subsequent attempt to extinguish the fire. The only living being we found at Oued Zergha was a young negro, who had been employed at the station. He told me that while the Arabs were killing M. Raimbert, he succeeded in concealing himself in the cellar, but that another Mussulman, who had only been in the railway company's service about 15 days, discovered his hiding place and shouted to the Arabs, 'Here is another dog,' whereupon he was seized and bound hand and foot. After a delay it was decided that the negro should remain a prisoner, and he was carried to a mountain near Beja, beyond Oued Tonga, where a large meeting of Arabs took place, and a discussion ensued as to whether they should join in an attack on Ali Bey or continue the destruction of the line. During the night he managed to escape, and returned to Oued Zergha, which he found deserted and in flames. He said that besides those known to have been killed, he saw several Maltese and Italians running before the Arabs, but of whom nothing had been heard since. After a long delay, we reached the wagon containing the bodies of the victims about midnight. The confusion that prevailed is beyond description. Although the fighting ceased during the evening, the Beja train had also gone off the rails, a fresh assault by the Arabs was momentarily expected, it was raining in torrents, and it was quite impossible to distinguish or even identify the bodies across the broken line. Within the wagon I distinctly saw eight bodies, three of them only superficially burnt, and still capable of being identified. They all had marks of sword and gun-shot wounds. The following Maltese were recognized:—Guiseppe Farugia, of Cassal Zurico; his brother Vincenzo; one Pubblio, the son of Francesco and Leonardina Bellings.

Shortly after 5 p. m. we observed Colonel Allegro and his companions riding swiftly towards Medjez from the hills, and he presently reached the station. He had an interview with the Bey of the insurgents and had seen Ali Bey. I had a long conversation with Colonel Allegro, who was dressed as an Arab chief, and his description of his adventurous ride was very interesting. Colonel Allegro has a thorough knowledge of the points at issue, that Tunis must be at once occupied; and, secondly, that Ali Bey must be at once relieved by French troops. His opinion should certainly have great weight with the authorities, as the present expedition seems to be partly directed by General Farre, partly by M. St. Hilaire, partly by M. Roustan, and partly by General Logerot, and, as none of them can agree on any definite plan, it is impossible to tell what will happen. One thing only is certain, and that is that Ali Ben Amar, the one-armed chief of the Ouled Ben Ayar, has by his attack on Ali Bey and his wretched mismanagement on the railway, caused the usually accepted plan for the winter campaign to tumble to pieces like a house of playing cards, and postponed for a while the fate of holy Kairwan. Bey collected to protect the line of railway from Ghardimaou to Tunis, while General Logerot advanced on Kairwan from Manouba. General Sabatier from Zaghouan, General Philibert from the Enfida, General Etienne from Susa, and General Saussier from Sfax, but it now turns out that unless Ali Bey is himself protected both he and his army are in danger of speedy destruction, and that unless Ali Ben Amar's forces are defeated three days' journey from the railway will be hopelessly ruined. The Bone-Guelma Company ridicule as an absurdity the protection of Ali Bey and his mutinous followers, and declare that General Logerot's plans will bring about the loss of their valuable line. The General is unwilling to change his original design, and everything has come to a deadlock. Troops are hurrying in hot haste to Medjez; the wildest rumours threaten to abandon their line unless General Logerot will efficently protect it, and Ali Ben Amar is endeavouring to capture Ali Bey's artillery. Before anything can be decided on, Ali Ben Amar and his army will have disappeared, but the necessity for a military demonstration in the north before one is attempted in the south will remain. Although the army of occupation will soon reach 50,000 men, the officers themselves admit that the total failure of the campaign before the opening of the Chambers three weeks hence. The truth is, that nobody is sure of his position, and nobody is willing to incur present responsibility to avert future evils. Many of the Arabs secretly rejoice in the visible discomfiture in the French Councils and regard Ali Ben Amar as a hero worthy of their old traditions. The non-occupation of Tunis, regarded as a glaring sign of weakness, the unfortunate consequences of which may at any moment become a still more unfortunate reality.

BONA, Oct. 8.

The soldiers composing the Hamamet garrison have been landed at Goletta. A large number of invalids were shipped yesterday for France. The bringing of so many sick soldiers from Hammamet to Goletta has caused much adverse criticism, frequently commented on from a sanitary point of view. The Tunisian admiralty office, adjoining the Bey's residence at Goletta, and other public buildings are now occupied by French officials and soldiers.

A perfect state of confusion has at once established on a hill commanding the city of Tunis consisting of several battalions of the 46th and 93d Regiments and artillery. A detachment from this camp marched in the gate of the town last night to obtain water, an incident which occasioned a report that the forts were to be occupied. The continued arrival of Arabs from the interior in the town has induced many European inhabitants to sign a petition to the French Resident, urging on him the necessity of an occupation.

TUNIS, Oct. 10.

A French camp has been pitched on the parade opposite the French Consulate. It consists of a battalion of the Foreign Regiment, with engineers and artillery. The Raptat Fort, on the west side of the city, is now garrisoned by French soldiers, and a strong force is marching to occupy Fort Sidi Bil Hassein, on the south side of the lake of Tunis and commanding the whole city. No disorder of any kind has occurred.

The Governor of the Kroumir district has left for Tabarca.

The French Railway Company and the contractors have entered a very strong protest as to the damages caused to their line, already amounting, as far as can be ascertained, to one million francs. The omission on the part of the Bey to occupy a strategic point of view previous to General Sabatier's advance is inexplicable and on military grounds unjustifiable. It must also be observed that the failure to occupy the defiles of Kairwan has resulted in the practical isolation of the garrisons at Beja and Ghardimaou. Recent events have evidently changed the plan of campaign. The taking of Kairwan will now be effected by the Susa and Tebesza columns, the rest of the troops holding Tunis, the French Railway, and several points in the north of the Regency.

M. Roustan has issued a circular to the Consular Body, signed by him as French Minister Resident and delegate of the Bey, informing the foreign representatives of the occupation of Tunis as a military and defensive measure. The acting Italian Consul-General refused to sign an acknowledgment of its receipt. At 10 o'clock Signor Pestalozza, chief interpreter of the Italian Consulate, proceeded to Goletta by request of the Bey a solemn and eloquent protest drawn up by Signor Ribaudi, acting Italian Consul-General and Political Agent, in the name of the Italian Government, against the military occupation of Tunis as a violation of the Italian Convention of 1868, and holding the Bey responsible for the consequences of the same. It appears that the invitations given to the English and Italian representatives to assist at the opening of Oued Zergha were issued by the French Consul, M. Lequeux, and not by the Minister Resident. This correction is important, as Signor Ribaudi has strict orders not to acknowledge in any way the authority of M. Roustan as Bey's delegate.

The coast-mail just arrived brings intelligence of a very disquieting nature. In consequence of the reappearance of the Arabs in the neighbourhood of Susa, almost daily skirmishes have taken place unwarrantably. On the 7th one left the town consisting of no less than four battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, commanded by General Etienne, and marched towards Mesaken, were the Arabs had lately successfully attacked the villagers. During the morning of the 8th incessant firing was heard, and it soon became known that enormous numbers of Arabs had concealed themselves in the olive forests and entirely surprised the French, whom they eventually followed almost up to the very walls of the town, still firing, and capturing 500 cattle within one mile of Susa. During the attack other bodies of Arabs looted the villages and carried away cattle valued at £2,000. The French returned into the town at 5 o'clock in the evening, and their loss is officially reported as three killed and a large number wounded, but I believe two officers and three soldiers have lost their lives. The Arab loss is unknown. Several Europeans who went to watch the return of the troops were fired upon about half a mile from the town. All these details are confirmed in the official despatches addressed by the English and Italian Vice-Consuls at Susa to their superiors in Tunis.

October 11.

The two principal barracks in the city are being prepared for the reception of French troops. Meanwhile two battalions of the 111th Regiment, with artillery, occupy the citadel; two battalions of the 11th Regiment, with artillery, Fort Sidi Bil Hussein; the battalion of the 81st Regiment, the Marine parade, and two batteries of artillery the Fort El Rebta. In accordance with the Convention I alluded to yesterday, the French and Tunisian flags are to be hoisted at these points together every Friday and Sunday. By the courtesy of Commandant Bernaly, I was permitted to visit the kasbah, or citadel, which has rarely, if ever, been seen by a European since the Spaniards evacuated it in 1574. The *enceinte* is about a mile in extent and, excepting a stucco facade looking towards the city, every building above ground within it is hopelessly ruined but even the remains of the Spanish works of the 16th century are still magnificent. Its whole area is traversed by enormous vaults which are yet heaps of stone. Projectiles are to be seen in all directions; not a single gun on the ramparts is any longer serviceable; and in the centre of the ruins is an Arab tomb of exquisite beauty. The gate communicating with the town is fastened up, and the doorway in the city wall by which the troops entered is alone used.

Very heavy rain has fallen during the night.

Nearly all the principal Italian residents called on Signor Ribaudi yesterday, or left their cards at the Consulate, as a token of their approval of his energetic protest against the French occupation. Signor Ribaudi has also preferred claims for very heavy indemnities against the Tunisian Government on account of the Italians who have recently lost their lives in the interior.

Several pieces of heavy artillery were disembarked at the Marina this morning. It appears, by later letters from Susa, that the return of the reconnoissance I alluded to yesterday was chiefly occasioned by the total failure of the water-supply. The firing of the insurgents at long ranges indicates the possession of much better weapons than have been used until now.

TUNIS, Oct. 12.

The occupation of Tunis has already had a marked effect on the Bey, who is extremely dejected, and stated to his Ministers yesterday that he desired to abdicate and end his life in retirement if a small income were secured to him. During the day about fifty large guns have been placed in position in the different forts occupied. It is reported from Sfax that a suspicious craft was chased for 40 miles by a French vessel and boarded; and that the International Commission has terminated its inquiry into the losses occasioned by the bombardment of the French."

The disaster at Susa has caused much anxiety, as the loss really incurred is said to be much understated.—*Times.*

RAILROADS TO INDIA.

THE opening for traffic, a few days ago, of the Transcaspian Railway from the Caspian harbour of Michielovsk to the Turkoman caravan centre of Kizil Arvat, and the predictions made by its constructor that a few years will suffice to see the completion of the line to India, suggests the very natural inquiry as to whether Annenkoff's scheme has annihilated the older and more famous project of connecting England and India by a railroad along the Euphrates Valley. The question, it will be at once observed, concerns not only the English public generally, but also the very large number of eminent men who have interested themselves at various times in the Euphrates Valley Railway, and who still regard it in the light of a waiting project. To them, in particular, it must be of importance to know whether the efforts of half a century have been absorbed by the Russians at a stroke, and that whether they must leave off for the future speculating any more about an English-built railroad to India. Moreover, all persons connected with India must feel an interest in the question as to whether it will not be possible very shortly to run from Charing Cross to the Indies in 10 or 11 days, never leaving the railroad once except to cross the Channel and to traverse that narrow sea, or rather lake, the Caspian.

As is tolerably well known, a very large number of projects exist for constructing a railway for the double purpose of the Persian Gulf for the purpose of abridging the distance to India, and scarcely a year elapses without a further addition being made to their number. At the head of them all, however, both on the score of simplicity and original merit, stands the Euphrates Valley scheme, with which the name of Mr. W. P. Andrew is so honourably and indissolubly associated. Forty-five years have now elapsed since Mr. Andrew first took up the question in a practical form, and has ever since been agitating for the adoption of the scheme down to within the last few months. At several periods there have been excellent prospects of the matter being carried out, and as far back as 1835 it was gazetted a Captain of Cavalry and placed on the General Staff.

A smart-looking lad, he was as fond of pleasure as of work, but had his own notions of pleasure, which were not exactly those of the generality of the frivolous society of ladies, whether young or old, ugly or pretty. Following the advice of Sheridan (the elder) he made love to every woman he met; to some, because it amused him, to others, because it might be of use to him. A prudent youth, he made what serious persons called his follies subservient to his interests; and he has been credited with an adventure very similar to that which laid the foundation of Marlborough's fortune. Ignatieff, however, needed no payment for agility in jumping out of windows, making it a good three days shorter than the Euphrates Valley Railway. To complete the line between the Russian system at Kizil Arvat and the Indian system at Dadur, at the entrance to the Bolan Pass, would need very little more mileage of new railways than the Euphrates scheme, and would, moreover, be constructed by two empires instead of by one, Annenkoff proposing that Russia should run her line from Kizil Arvat to Herat, a distance of 450 miles, and England, on her part, forming a company to extend the railway from Dadur to Herat, 440 miles. There would still remain 90 or two small links in the Russian railway system to complete before unbroken communication with India could be effected; but the finishing touches are now being given to these links, and the opposition pending a decision as to the Herat Kizil Arvat to India. An examination of the Russian system of railways will further show that a more southerly route could be taken than that through Moscow, which would save a good deal of time, and remove the objection to travelling through northern latitudes in the depth of winter. Taking into consideration the circumstances of the line throughout, no one can question that Annenkoff's route, besides being the shortest and quickest, to India, would be sure to be a favourite one, because it passes mainly through temperate or only moderately hot and cold climates. There would be no heats experienced, as at present in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, excluding the few hours' run in the summer across the Transcaspian steppe between Michielovsk and Kazanchik While, however, pointing out Annenkoff's route as being likely to be the favourite one with private individuals, and hazarding the prediction that it will be opened up in advance of any other, we cannot but express our firm conviction that the very construction of his line will render the opening up of the Euphrates Valley Railway a necessity. However valuable the Herat Railway might be for certain purposes, it would never do for the most essential of all—the conveyance of English troops to India No one would ever think of proposing the despatch of English troops through Europe and Russia to India, no matter how much the Herat line might be used by individual officers and officials; and hence, if Russia pushed on her railway to Herat (causing us thereby to advance from Dadur to join it) we should need at once some quicker mode of our own of reaching India than that via Suez, in order to counterbalance Russia's increased ability to invade India. It stands to reason if Russian troops could arrive by rail on the Indus in eight or nine days it would never do for us to rest content with the 25 days' voyage at present necessary for English troops to reach Kurrachee. In this manner Annenkoff's success, in completing his line as far as Kizil Arvat, really revives the Euphrates Valley scheme, although at the same time the question arises as to whether some modification of it is not needed to make it run on direct through Persia and Beluchistan to India, instead of stopping short at the Persian Gulf. This is a point that ought to be taken up without delay by those interested in the matter, and we would throw out the suggestion that experts should for once let their vanity give way to their patriotism, and, by graceful concessions, endeavour to arrive at unanimity in regard to a practical route. Years ago the Euphrates line could have been constructed without fear of competition. Now, however, it must expect inevitable rivalry on the part of the Herat railway.—*Globe*, Oct. 14.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

THE Turks called him the "Father of Lies," when he ruled over them in Constantinople. To estimate the full value of the compliment, one must remember that Ottoman functionaries yield to none under the sun in their appreciation of the varied uses to which language may be applied, whether to promise more than you intend to perform, or to threaten that which you never mean to execute; whether to screen the guilty or to malign the just.

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mentiri is the version of the Codex Muscoviticus, and General Ignatieff has merited the praise of the purest Muscovite. No Russian has ever had more to do with words for the benefit of his country—or rather of his Imperial masters, seeing that Russia herself gains nothing, and to many seems to lose, by each successive acquisition of territory or influence to the Czar.

The name of Ignatieff began to be heard of in 1825, when Paul, father of Nicholas, showed his wit by his promptitude in seizing a sword in the midst of a revolutionary crisis, and before the rest of the world knew that it was the winning side. Everyone remembers the troubles at the accession of Nicholas, when the Imperial throne was threatened by sometimes in the Euphrates Valley Railway, and who still regard it in the light of a waiting project. To them, in particular, it must be of importance to know whether the efforts of half a century have been absorbed by the Russians at a stroke, and that whether they must leave off for the future speculating any more about an English-built railroad to India. Moreover, all persons connected with India must feel an interest in the question as to whether it will not be possible very shortly to run from Charing Cross to the Indies in 10 or 11 days, never leaving the railroad once except to cross the Channel and to traverse that narrow sea, or rather lake, the Caspian.

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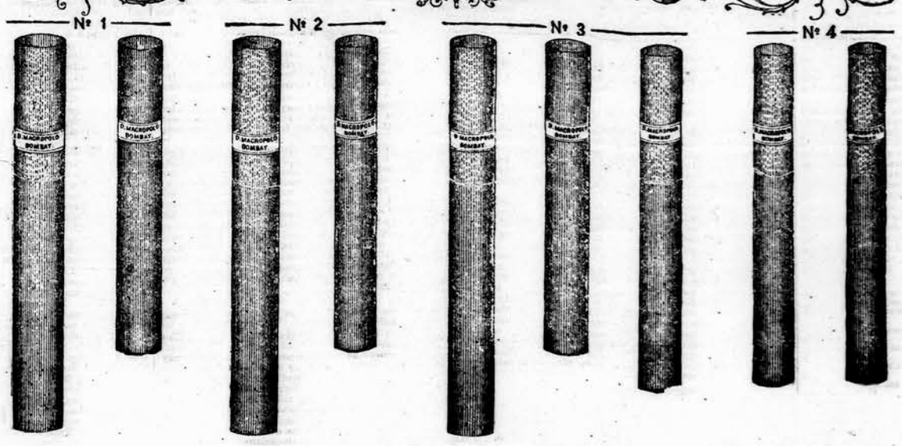

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-3.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangaiore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cocnin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	Including Wines.
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 90	
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here, at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

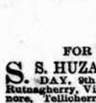
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

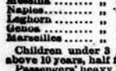
J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. TEHERAN	2289	400	A. C. Loggin	10th Nov.
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
— KHIVA	3909	450	M. de Horne	24th „
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. S. Thompson	24th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	Julius Orman	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PESHAWUR	3900 600	E. J. Baker	18th Nov.
VENETIA	2726 450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KASHGAR	3027 450	H. G. Murray	16th „
THIBET	2563 400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
			1882.
CATHAY	2983 500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) ..... 1st Class. Rs. 600, 2nd Class. Rs. 375

To Galle and back (available for two months) 150 75

To Penang or Singapore and back do. 450 225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BABIES CUTTING TEETH.

	Cash Prices.
Electro Motor Teething Necklaces ..... each	Re. 1 0
Johnson's Soothing Syrup ..... per bottle	1 12
Steedman's Soothing Powders ... per packet	0 12
Winslow's Soothing Syrup ..... per bottle	0 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SEA-SALTS

FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA-WATER,

and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box ..... Rs.	1-4	1-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

TREACHER and Co. have just received direct a Shipment of this favourite SPIRIT, which has been bottled and packed expressly for them.

Quarts ..... per doz. Rs. 17
Pints ..... do. 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.'s SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles ..... Rs.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ..... „	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
EVERY EVENING,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

KELLAR,

THE GREAT AMERICAN PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
FROM
IRVING AND STEINWAY HALLS, NEW YORK,
WHERE
HIS UNPARALLELED ENTERTAINMENTS
WERE PRESENTED NIGHTLY TO CROWDED AUDIENCES
FOR OVER TWO YEARS.
HIS MARVELLOUS SEANCES
Have been given in presence of
THE CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY OF EUROPE,
Including
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AT WINDSOR CASTLE;
and before vast and intelligent assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries, the most learned having been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them inexplicable.

KELLAR

Is without doubt pre-eminently the Superior of all Illusionists, producing without the ordinary physical appliances THE MOST PROFOUND AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes, Rs. 12 and 24; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 As. Ushers in attendance at 8.30. Curtain at 9 o'clock sharp. Box office open daily at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

S. S. INDIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. HARTLEPOOLS has arrived from LONDON, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of MATCHES by S.S. HARTLEPOOLS are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once, otherwise the packages will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT to SELL by retail BHANG and GANJA in the Thana District from the 16th November, 1881, to the 31st July, 1882, will be sold by auction before the Collector of Thana at Kalyan on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. B. MULOCK, Acting Collector.

Thana Collector's Office, Kalyan, 3rd November, 1881.

DYSENTERY! DYSENTERY!! DIARRHŒA! DIARRHŒA!!

DYSENTRODYNE, a purely vegetable preparation, never fails to cure Dysentery with blood or slime, Diarrhœa, and every kind of Bowel complaint. From one to three doses generally suffice. Its most remarkable feature is that it is pleasant to the taste, and, whilst curing speedily, it does not bring on costiveness.

For Dysentery ask for white labelled, and for Diarrhœa, yellow labelled phials. For full particulars, medical and numerous highly respectable non-medical testimony, see hand bills.

Sold at 4 and 8 annas per phial by B. S. MADON and Co., Meadow-street, Fort, and by all shopkeepers and medicine vendors in all parts of Bombay.

MANUFACTURER: S. B. MOTIWALA, Free-road, Fort, Bombay.

(Out of numerous certificates a few are given below.)

Capt. O'Grady, Royal Artillery in charge, Arsenal, Madras, says:—I found your medicine of the greatest value. It checked and finally stopped a very obstinate attack of Dysentery. I have strongly recommended it to several gentlemen.

A Captain in a Madras Regiment, unwilling to see his name in print, but whose name can be learnt on application to Mr. Motiwala, writes as follows:—My child, aged 3½ years, suffered from Diarrhœa and Dysentery for 6 weeks. Every possible remedy was tried and failed, and the child was sinking fast. I gave two doses of Motiwala's Dysentrodyne, and the disease was entirely checked. 3 hours after I gave a second dose, and again another, the child passed a quiet night, no signs of either Dysentry or Diarrhœa. The next morning I gave a fourth dose, and the child was completely cured. I write this a month after his cure. The medicine I shall always thoroughly believe in, and THINK THE CURE ALMOST MIRACULOUS, AS IT UNDOUBTEDLY SAVED THE CHILD'S LIFE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after TUESDAY, the fifteenth of November instant, until further NOTICE, Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton and other Goods can also be booked to or from the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock at Colaba, and to or from the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

1. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton and other Goods will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other Goods conveyed by this Railway to or from Bombay.

2. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton or of any other Goods conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several sidings.

3. A Wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

4. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton or other Goods, intended for the Sassoon Dock Sidings, at Colaba and the Sidings of the new Colaba Company, at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton or other Goods, not so definitely ordered to either of the respective Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

5. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to or from the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and to or from the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Third of November, 1881.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that some dealers in the SO-CALLED MANGALORE TILES have been misrepresenting that they also sell BASEL MISSION TILES. We hereby give notice that the Tiles manufactured by us are sold only by Messrs. WARDEN & Co., 35, Meadow Street, Fort, who are our Sole Agents for Bombay, and that any other person or persons pretending to deal in our MISSION TILES will be prosecuted.

MERCANTILE MISSION BRANCH,
MANGALORE.

Mangalore, 24th September, 1881.

PERSIAN TOOTH POWDER

IS quite free from all grittiness, has a pleasant taste, and is an agreeable dentifrice for preserving and whitening the teeth. Price per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

ANTISEPTIC BOUQUET.

INDISPENSABLE FOR THE TOILET, NURSERY AND BATH.

THIS Bouquet is much superior to the Toilet Vinegars in ordinary use, and will be found serviceable in the sick-room as a disinfectant and deodoriser. It has a delightful and refreshing perfume, and forms an excellent mouth wash. It will also be found to relieve the irritation caused by prickly heat. Price per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST.
RAMPART ROW AND KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE CAMPOOLEE BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after TUESDAY next, the first of November, until further notice, the KELAVLI STATION (five miles from Karjat) and the CAMPOOLEE STATION (nine miles from Karjat) will be OPENED, the former for Passenger Traffic only, and the latter for Passenger and Goods Traffic.

2. A Mixed Train will run daily between Campoolee and Karjat, calling at the Palasdhari and the Kelavli Stations as under, namely:—

DOWN.	P. M.	UP.	P. M.
Karjat .. Dep.	1-35	Campoolee. .. Dep.	2-55
Palasdhari .. Arl.	1-45	Kelavli .. Arl.	3-18
Do. .. Dep.	1-48	Do. .. Dep.	3-20
Kelavli .. Arl.	2-5	Palasdhari. .. Arl.	3-37
Do. .. Dep.	2-7	Do .. Dep.	3-40
Campoolee. .. Arl.	2-30	Karjat .. Arl.	3-50

First, second, third and fourth class passengers will be booked by these trains between Campoolee and Karjat.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th October, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.			Per Hogshead. Cash.
165	0	BORDEAUX	... 165 0
170	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170 0
210	0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD

HAVE received their NEW STOCK of HATS for the coming season, and Gentlemen requiring a really good Hat, made especially to stand the climate of the East, and of the newest and most approved shapes, will do well to call and inspect them at the well-known

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut..... Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ZOEDONE ZOEDONE

A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

ZOEDONE "Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

William Foster, M. A. (Cantab), F. C. S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital. Sep. 1, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.

Agents for the District are

Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 6th November, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Gorjee Shree Memasagujee Vineasagujee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Bhut Gudhariran Juggonath.

All that piece of fasundaree ground, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate in the street called Bhoywada at Naigaum, admeasuring 6,035 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and bounded on the east by the Sewree-road, on the west by the Matoonga-road, and property of Goculdass Moraijee, on the north by the property of Narrayen Ramchunder and the property of Jeewunlaljee Maharaj, and on the south by the property of Dadabhoy Bazunjee Dalgeerwalla, together with the fruit and flower trees standing thereon.

Also at the same place immediately after the sale of the above, the Undersigned will sell by auction a quantity of household furniture, such as round table, conversation sofa and reclining couches, chairs, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, argand lamps, wall brackets, 6 light candelabra, vase lamps, pier glasses, pier tables, teapoys, camp cot, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1881.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun: Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

LADIES'

BLACK LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, WITH INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.

A new consignment just unpacked.

Black Morocco ...	per pair Rs.	9	8
Black Kid	„ „	9	0
Brown Canvas... ...	„ „	10	8

A worn shoe is the best guide for size.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion.

Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 143, Oct. 18, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, Pomfrets, and Prawns in Ice, and Fruit, guaranteed to reach any Station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED, to BORROW on good security Rs. 5,000. Address "ALPHA," care of *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a European WETNURSE to go with a lady and child to Malta. Apply "G.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family either in the Fort or Colaba. Apply "B.," care of *Gazette*.

POMFRETS, Oysters, and Prawns packed in Ice and despatched up-country. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Purveying Cash Stores, Fort.

BOMBAY JOURNAL of EDUCATION. A monthly publication from July, 1882. For particulars apply at DUFTAR ASKARA PRESS, Bombay.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS and LING FISH just arrived. Order early. Apply Green and Read, Tiffin and Dining-rooms, Apollo-bunder.

WHISKY.—Just received a small consignment of Dunville's old Irish Whisky at Rs. 19 per doz. Worth a trial. Apply to D. P. BATHA & Co., Apollo-street.

LADY TEMPLE, Silver-grey country-bred MARE for sale, 14-1 aged; a well-trained hack. Price Rs. 350. Address, C. P. WHITCOMBE, Malabar Hill.

PHAETON and Tonga Dawks ready, laid to Mahableshwar and Sattara. PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Stage Coach Proprietor, Main-street, Poona.

ESPLANADE Mess-Tent, opposite to Bandstand; comfortable accomodation for single and married gentlemen; the most healthy place. Terms moderate.

HINDOO or Parsee Youth required as junior clerk in a banking business. First class hand writing indispensable. Salary, Rs. 20 to 25. Address "C.M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a few good SURVEYORS and OVERSEERS, and one DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply up to Tuesday next. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway.

J. BHARRE, Money Broker, undertakes to procure Loans for Private Individuals in General at reasonable interest and moderate terms. Office, 108, Kalbadevi-road.

FOR SALE, a VICTORIA and pair of handsome BAY ARABS, both good, in single and double harness, 14-2½, regularly driven by a lady. Apply to Major NICOLAS, Watson's Hotel.

SUPERFINE HABANA CIGARS just unpacked. Elcaliope, Rs. 5-8; El Principe de gales, Rs. 5; Cabanasy Conchas, Rs. 4-8. Florde Tabacco Rs. 3-8 per box of 50, at D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.—Concluding Lecture by the Lord Bishop on the Morning and Evening Prayer at the Cathedral High School on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 8-30 p.m. Open to the public.

"THE MINISTRY OF DEATH," a sermon preached in St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. T. H. Greig, as the Funeral Sermon of The Rev. D. MacPherson, D. D. (with appendices), can be had at "The Bombay Gazette" office, the Tract Society's Depot; the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo-bunder; from THACKER and Co. (Limited), and from ATMARAM SAGOON and Co. Price 12 annas.

NOTICE.—Messrs. JAMES SCOTT & Co. have removed to Office No. 2, Dean-lane, Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s premises.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

WANTED, immediately, a second-hand LANDAU in good condition. Apply K. L., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a good PIANO, a grand or square grand. Apply stating price and particulars to "B.," care of this

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4.

THE Bank of England return received this morning shows the same proportion of Reserve to Liabilities—38 per cent., but Bullion has decreased by £300,000, and the Reserve by £600,000. Meantime rates of discount in the open market are easier by ⅛ per cent., and it is not unlikely we may see a reduction in the Bank rate at an early date. Securities are again higher, Consols ⅛, Rupee Paper ½, and the Indian Sterling Loan ¼.

In the produce markets Coffee is 1s. per cwt. higher, Cocoanut-oil unchanged. Seeds are unaltered. Wheat firm, with more inquiry, and 6d. per quarter advance in London.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is reported steady, and the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday also closed steady, the day's sales being 12,000 bales. Spot prices show no change, but American deliveries are 1-16d. higher for near and 1-32d. for distant months. Reuter reports business in F. G. F. Dhollera with the G. F. clause, ship named, at 5⅛d. per lb., but this is evidently a mistake, the real quotation being nearer 4⅞d. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are unaltered at 11⅛ cents. January shipment is again 1 point lower at 11·97 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follow :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's Receipts	36,000	42,000	30,000
Six days' do.	176,000	197,000	176,000
Total since the Sept....	1,337,000	1,578,000	1,417,000

EXCHANGE to-day has ruled quieter both as regards extent of business and rates. Very little paper has been offering, and quotations are reduced 1-32d., with more buyers than sellers at the decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 7-8 to 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 8 1-8d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 7 9-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8½d.	"
France 3 " "	2f. 14c.	"

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steadier again on the strength of the improvement in London, and we now quote Fours Rs. 101 9-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 109½, buyers.

In SHARES transactions have been very limited, and the fluctuations reported are insignificant.

COTTON keeps very quiet both for ready and forward, and prices are practically unchanged. For export we have not heard of anything of importance being done.

SEEDS and WHEAT are the same.

FREIGHTS continue quiet, but, if anything, are a shade firmer, 43s. 9d. being now asked for ready shipment for Liverpool, although 1s. 3d. less could probably be done.

PIECE-GOODS are steady at previous values. In the Bazaar the inquiry continues fairly active.

COALS are firm, with practically no sellers to arrive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Oct. 29, 1881.

Open 1,439½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,34,734	0	0
Merchandize	3,86,598	0	0
Electric Telegraph	2,723	0	0
Total Rs....	5,24,055	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,358½ miles ..... Total Rs....	4,28,161	0	0
Increase	95,894	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Callierhoe, 1,248 tons, Captain A. Delorgy, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Pallon, 1,111 tons Captain W. Skinner, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Copri, 977 tons, Captain J. Boyd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (1st Oct.) with a cargo of 1864 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with 170 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for some ports with a general cargo and 129 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Verona, 1,984 tons, Captain E. Ashdown, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China mail, and cargo of 2186¾ chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Calcutta—Mr. B. Raymonds. For Hongkong.—Mr. A. W. Nesbit.—For Sydney.—D. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. D. Ross.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Arrow (s)	Ringheim ..	Cutch, Nov. 1.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Cardale	Portsmouth, Oct. 7.
	Copre (s)	Boyde	Cardiff, Oct. 1.
	Hartlepool (s)	Stranghan ..	Hartlepool.
	India (s)	.....	Glasgow.
	Norfolk (s)	Woolstan ..	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
4	John David (s)....	Kenner	London.
	Pallen (s)	Skinner	Antwerp.
	Branksome Hall(s)	Collins	Liverpool.
	H. M. S. Jumna..	Of wich	England.
	Rome (s)	Cates	Australia, &c.
	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Verona, Ashdown, to China.
Steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch.
Barque Chillerhoe, Delany, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Huzara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Punjaub, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Copri, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
31 Maharaja (s)..... Mullock ..... Akyab, Oct. 11.
Clifton..... Gibbs ..... —, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31.—Steamers Henzada and Embleton. Ship Prince Oscar and 2 ships (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
2 Chanda (s)..... ..... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Augo (s)—140 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 2,000 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 1,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 259 cwts wheat, Nowrojee Pestonjee; 800 cwts wheat, Mowjee Khanjee; 3831 cwts myrabolands, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.; 1,600 cwts wheat, Goculdass Tulsidass; 400 cwts wheat, Uttuttiall Mugonlall; 1,650 cwts wheat, Sewram Buldew.

Corinth (s)—2,470 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 1,400 cwts wheat, Chinaram Juraj; 3,300 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.; 800 cwts wheat Mooljee Luckumsee.

FOR LONDON.

M. Reunison (s)—300 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Inchcolme (s)—371¼ cwts coir yarn, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed.

Teheran (s)—158 bales cotton, A. C. Dady and Co.; 101 bags colombo pods, Ally Mahomed Hasam; 1,110 cwts myrabolams, Robert Brothers and Co.; 223 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 40 cwts horns, Esmail Gangjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Sarah Ann (s)—5,999 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—465 cwts linseed, 5144 cwts gingelly seed, and 50,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St. Dunsten (s)—2,008 cwts mowrasseed 1,044 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Barnsley (s)—3,200 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Verona (s)—9 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 8 cases peacock feathers, Daiardina Mowjee; 7½ cwts ivory, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 11 chests opium, S. N. Tolatee and Co; 207 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, Sreeram Sewdutray; 29 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 14 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 38½ chests opium, Carrimbhoy Ebram; 15 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Beerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona (s)—82 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 341 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 7½ chests opium, Gunesbdass Jowbhoy; 16 chests opium, Sreeram Ramkuran; 16 chests opium, Roognathdass Jugonath dass; 29 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.; 14 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co.; 35 chests opium Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 chests opium, E. J. Ebrahim; 10 chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass; 5 chests opium, E. S. Sassoon; 23½ chests opium E. J. Ebraham; 40 chests opium Tata and Co.; 5 chests opium, Goculdass Mugaichund; 6 chests opium, Gulraj Jugganath; 8 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·823
Temperature of the Air.....	83·5
Wet Thermometer.....	69·8
Dew Point.....	63·0
Relative humidity of Air	·620
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)..	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	74·0
General Direction of Wind*	NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	326

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 3.

Nuthall, Major, P. W. D., on leave, from Sibi.
Jagoe, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Davidson, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Fago, Surg.-Genl., on duty, from Poona.
Ferguson, Surg., on duty from Mandvee.
Kerin, Surg., on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 4.

Worledge, Lieut., 2 Batn. S. W. Border, on duty, to Deolalee.
FitzGerald, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Akola Berar.
Kettle, Vey. Surg., on duty, to Kirkee.
Ferguson, Surg., on duty, to Mandvee.
Cates, Brig., Surg., to rejoin, to Malligaum.
Phayre, Lieut., 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Deesa

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 3.

1. The Drill Season of the Corps will commence with a march out on Saturday, the 5th November, 1881. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. sharp. Red uniform and helmets to be worn, and members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

2. Until further orders white uniform will be worn for all parades except Commandant's parade on Saturday evening, when red will be worn.

3. Until further orders the following will be the detail of parades and drills for the coming season :—

Days.	Hours.	Parades.	Place of Parades.
Monday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Oval, Byculla & Mazagon.
Tuesday	6 a.m.	Recruits, Musky. & Postn. Drill	Do.
Wednesday ..	6 a.m.	Adjt's. Parade and Recruits	Oval.
Thursday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Oval, Byculla & Mazagon.
Friday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Do.
Saturday	5 p.m.	Comdg. Officer's Parade	Oval.

4. The following will be the order and dates for the various companies to be put through their annual course of musketry commencing with Position Drill as under :—

E Company, 8th to 21st November, 1881.
C Company, 22nd November to 5th December 1881.
B Company, 6th to 19th December, 1881.
F Company, 20th December 1881, to 3rd January, 1882.
D Company, 4th to 17th January, 1882.
A Company, 18th to 31st January, 1882.

Companies at Musketry will, during the period set apart for their Musketry training, attend for Musketry Parades throughout the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted, irrespective of the above, and will be formed into squads for Musketry practice only. Members who are not in possession of red uniform are permitted to attend Saturdays parade in white and will be formed into a separate company.

5. Intending competitors in the Western Indian Rifle Association Meeting on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of December or the Northern India Rifle Association Meeting on 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th December, or both are requested to send in their names without delay to Lt. Whitehead, who has kindly consented to act as Local Secretary. Competitors in N. I. R. A., in sending in their names, should state whether they intend competing as Members or Associates.

The following extract from N. I. R. A. Rules is published for information :—

"Competitions for the matches enumerated in this sheet may be held on any Regimental or Volunteer Rifle Range in India (including Burmah and Aden) where five members, or the equivalent associates may elect to meet and compete. Provided that there are at least five competitors for each match shot for that a Commissioned Officer officiates as Local Secretary and is present at the firing point during the whole time. That firing is going on, that Regimental Markers are detailed for the marking, that the matches are shot off on the days and in the order of the programme, and that all the Rules and Bye-laws of the N. I. R. A. are adhered to. On application being made to the Honorary Secretary by an Officer undertaking to perform the duties of Local Secretary, scoring papers, a copy of rules, and a supply of lithographed bull's-eyes will be furnished. Early applications should be made for these forms.

Subscriptions for members ..... Rs. 12
" " Volunteer Associates .. " 6
" " Army Associates ..... " 3

6. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at head quarters on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

7. Vol. Martin having rejoined is placed on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to B Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 1.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. J. Tate, Actg. Sub-Collr., Nellore, Exmn. leave for one month.

Surgn. M. S. Eyre, Actg. Civil Surgn., Mangalore, privilege leave for three months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj. William Henry St. Amand Wilton, Supdt. of Police, 3rd Grade, to act as Supdt. of Police 2nd Grade, vice Maj. Cox on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Revd. the Bishop of Madras has appointed the Rev. G. Warlow, M. A., Actg. Archdeacon and Comsy., to be Archdeacon and Comsy. of the Diocese, with retrospective effect, from the date of the Rev. C. R. Drury's retirement from the service.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

19th Regt. N.I., Subdr. Shaik Booden to be Subdr.-Maj., from 1st Sept. 1881.

19th Regt. N.I., Jemdr. Meer Allawoodeen to be Subdr., from 1st Sept. 1881.

19th Regt. N. I., Jemdr. Narrainsawmy to be Subd. from 1st Oct. 1881.

19th Regt. N. I., Hvldr., No. 1946, Unwar Ally to be Jemdr. 1st Sept. 1881.

19th Regt. N. I., Hvldr., No. 2093, Venketachellum to be Jemdr. from 1st Oct. 1881.

Col. R. Farrer, R. E., in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates at Chicacole, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 30th October. Hony. Surgn. P. Kinsley performing the duties of the appointment on Col. Farrer's responsibility.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Surgn. Clement Mallins, M. B., I. M. D. arrived at Bombay on the 21st Oct. 1881.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

23rd Regt. N. I., Jemdr. Veerabudrah to be Subdr. from 1st Sept. 1881.

23rd Regt. N. I., Hvldr, No. 423, Perryassawmy to be Jemedar from 1st Sept. 1881.

23rd Regt. N. I., Havildar No. 631, Shumsherdeen to be Jemdr. from 2nd October.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

First-Class Barrack Serjts. P. Kilcoin and J. Kirkwood.

Road Serjt. J. Rowe.

First-Class Barrack Serjts. C. Illingsworth, S. Ormsby, and A. McGuinness.

Road Serjt. G. Kennedy.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Maj. Campbell Walker, S.C., Depy. Consvr. of Forest. Arrived at Madras on the 27th Oct. 1881.

Condr. H. M. Harris of the Ord. Dept., is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one year from the date of embarkation, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Bombay.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army.

15th Regt. N. I., Jemdr. Letchmiah, to be Subdr., from 1st Oct. 1881.

15th Regt. N. I., Hvldr., No. 193, Rungaswamy, to be Jemdr., from 1st Oct. 1881.

25th Regt. N. I., Jemdr. Ghalib Khan, to be Subdr., from 11th Aug. 1881.

25th N. I., Hldr., No. 138, Gooroosawmy to be Jemdr, from 11th Aug. 1881.

Lieut. J. E. Preston, 1st Batn. South Yorkshire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 30th Regiment N. I., is admitted to the Madras S. C. from the 20th Sept. 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st Nov. 1881, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. Wheatley Robertson, S. C.

The undmentioned Officer is permitted to retire from Service from the 22nd Nov. 1881, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) William Oliver Swanston, S. C.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army.

31st Regt. N. I., Subdr. Gunnaputty to be Subdr. Maj. from 11th Sept. 1881.

31st Regt. L. I., Jemdr Hoossian Sherriff to be Subdr. 21st July 1881.

31st Regt. L. I., Jmdr. Iyamiah to be Sbdr. from 11th Sept. 1881.

31st Regt. L. I., Hvldr, No. 297, Manickum to be Jemdr. 21st July 1881.

31st Regt. L. I., Hvldr. No. 332, Syed Modeen to be Jemdr. 11th Sept. 1881.

34th Regt. L. I., Hvldr. No. 1767, Kistiah to be Jemdr. from 21st. Sept. 1881.

38th Regt. N. I., Subdr. Shekh Emaum to be Subdr. Maj. from 11th Sept. 1881.

38th Regt. N. I., Jemdr. Nundasawmy to be Subdr. from 11th Sept. 1881.

38th Regt. N. I., Jemdr. Degumberoydoo to be Subdr. from 11th Sept. 1881.

38th Regt. N. I., Jemdr. Shekh Muckun to be Subdr. 38th Regt. N. I., Hvldr. No. 1901 Shekh Lalah to be Jemdr. from 11th Sept. 1881.

38th Regt. N. I., Hvldr. No. 1915 Kumrodeen to be Jemdr. from 11th Sept. 1881.

38th Regt. N. I., Hvldr. No. 2511, Pauncalaswmy to be Jemdr. from 11th Sept. 1881.

41st Regt. N. I., Hvldr. No. 1984, Leechiah to be Jemdr. from Oct. 1881.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1881.

PHASE OF THE MOON,

Full Moon.....	Nov. 6th	....	6h. 54·2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" 14th	....	9h. 24·1m. a.m.
New Moon	" 21st	....	9h. 12·9m. p.m.
First Quarter	" 28th	....	4h. 52·6m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 5	.....	6	4 5	23	10 7m	4	12m
				11	6 a	4	18 a
Sun. 6	21st Sunday aft. Trinity	6	4 5	23	10 51m	4	59m
				11	48 a	4	58 a
Mon 7	.....	6	5 5	23	11 31m	5	45m
					—	5	37 a
Tu. 8	.....	6	5 5	22	0 29m	6	29m
				0	15 a	6	13 a
Wed 9	Birth of Prince of Wales.	6	5 5	22	1 9m	7	11m
				0	55 a	6	49 a
Thr. 10	.....	6	5 5	22	1 48m	7	55m
				1	36 a	7	25 a
Fri. 11	St. Martin's or Martinmus day.	6	7 5	21	2 26m	8	43m
				2	19 a	8	0 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COSTELLO—October 29th, at Mysore, the wife of Mr. James A. Costello, of a daughter.

DUNDAS—October 21st, at Umballa, the wife of G. W. M. Dundas, Lieutenant, 4th Goorkhas, of a son.

KEMP—November 1st, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Walter H. Kemp, A. V. D., of a daughter.

PONT—October 30th at Jubbulpore, the wife of V. Pont, Asst. Engr. R. I. R., of a daughter.

WILKS—October 28th, at Kurnool, the wife of C. H. Wilks, M. I. C. E., of a daughter.

WALKER—October 29th, at Mhow, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon W. Walker, F.C.A.V.D., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CORNELL—October 28th, at Midnapore, Emma, the beloved wife of Wm. Cornell, C.S., aged 48.

GIBBINGS—October 27th, at Sydabad, on the march to Agra, Major Arthur Gibbings, King's Dragoon Guards, aged 38 years.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY; 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.".* " AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

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OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

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BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will LEAVE POONA on tour on 5th instant. During His Excellency's absence from head-quarters telegrams and letters of an urgent nature may be sent to HIS EXCELLENCY addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any post town. Ordinary letters and parcels, and all letters, telegrams, and packets intended for the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor should on and after 6th instant be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwur.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Parel, Bombay, 1st November, 1881.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SEVERAL communications are unavoidably held over from want of space.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881.

As we pointed out the other day, M. Gambetta's "provisional" acceptance of the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies was intended simply as preliminary to his assuming the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and becoming, as Prime Minister, the ruler of France. Reuter telegraphs that M. Brisson has been elected President of the Chamber, in the place of M. Gambetta, who is about to become chief of the Cabinet. The ex-Dictator very candidly informed M. Grévy a month since that, in his opinion, it was essential that the Prime Minister should be free to choose his colleagues amongst men in whom he could place implicit confidence. The Ministers, he intimated, should be responsible to the Prime Minister, who was of course responsible to the Chamber and the President. M. Grévy has the useful quality of being able to agree without difficulty with the last man who talks to him, and he found no insuperable obstacle in the way when he was asked to accept a theory of the Prime Minister's omnipotence which will render the President of the Republic a cipher in the Government. He concurred with M. Gambetta; and M. Gambetta takes office, and becomes at once the chief man of the Republic. Whether M. Grévy retains his seat in the Presidential chair, or follows the example of Marshal MacMahon and resigns, will make no difference. He is effaced, and M. Gambetta is once more the virtual Dictator of France.

THE Americans are determined to astonish the world, and especially the world of Europe. They have just been celebrating, in the most emphatic style, the 100th anniversary of the capture of Yorktown—an event which decided the issue of the War of Independence. The exploit was not a remarkable one in a military point of view; and it was not astonishing that 8,000 English, in an ill-defended town, should have found themselves obliged to surrender to a besieging force of 21,000. But in its political aspect the incident was worth commemorating; and the rejoicings have been on a scale commensurate with the ideas of grandeur which prevail throughout the young and vigorous Republic. It has now occurred to the Americans that while they have shown themselves strong in war, energetic in industry, and not by any means to be overreached in commerce, they have not hitherto done very much in the way of art. They have a literature of their own; and the works of Longfellow and Emerson, to name but two of their greatest authors, are read wherever the English language is spoken. They have produced a certain number of painters moreover; and of American aspirants to pictorial honours the ateliers of Paris, Dusseldorf, Dresden, and Rome are full. Some of their painters have exhibited in London magnificent representations of American scenery; and a seemingly endless panorama which was exhibited some years ago in London caused the remark to be made, that if art was long American art was interminable. In the way of musical composition they have done absolutely nothing, or worse than nothing, for it is reported that the songs sung in the music-halls of London, and which thence find their way sooner or later to every corner of the British dominions, are in many cases of American manufacture. In singers, however, they have been more fortunate; and in the London concert-rooms there are no vocalists better known or more esteemed than Mrs. Osgood, Miss Thursby, and Miss Hope Glenn; while Miss Minnie Hauk and Miss Clara Kellog have, on the operatic stage, made themselves reputations which may well be called European.

The Americans, however, are, as regards artistic matters, the most backward nation in the civilized world, but they are determined to remain in this position no longer. They will, we may be sure, succeed in their determination, if ingenuity and a lavish expenditure of money can help them; and it seems that not having anywhere in the United States a city which they can feel justified in regarding as a modern Athens, they have determined to create one. They are bent, indeed, on doing much more than this. Athens was not a city of art alone. But in that "city of the Muses" which the Americans propose to found art is to be cultivated to the exclusion of everything else. Tradesmen will, we suppose, be tolerated; for Maudle, in spite of *Punch's* pictorial representations to that effect, cannot lunch on the odour of water-lilies, nor can Postlethwaite obtain nourishment by gazing ecstatically at a sunflower. Shopkeepers will somehow or other have to be put up with; and let us hope their bills will be paid. There will be a need, moreover, at the outset for the labour of bricklayers and masons, who will work, it may be presumed, under the direction of æsthetic architects, to be dismissed when a sufficient number of mansions in the Queen Anne style have been constructed for the accommodation of poets, painters, and musicians. Besides private domiciles, public schools will have to be built; and, perhaps, the best that can be said for the new project is that it will offer great advantages to juvenile Americans of both sexes proposing to study music or painting. Under existing circumstances these young persons have first to undertake a voyage to Europe, and then to reside for a term of years in London, Paris, Leipzic, Milan—wherever, in short, they can find a school of art which they consider suitable for the development of their talent. The cost of these prolonged visits is considerable; and in the case of young women and of very young men there are other disadvantages connected with them. These are so flagrant that in one of the favourite resorts of American girls who are anxious to come before the world as *prima donnas* a society of English and Americans has been formed for their special protection. At the Conservatorium of Leipzic, as at that of Stuttgart, and generally at the musical schools in Germany, the female students are supposed to be able to take care of themselves. But the Italians are more impressionable, more volatile, and probably less moral than the Germans; and at Milan the English and American young ladies who come there for musical instruction are exposed to such dangers, that a few years ago the association above referred to, with Lady Strangford at its head and with the English Consul as Secretary, was organised for watching over their interests and providing them with suitable homes. In the art city about to be established in America the students will be at least living among their own country people; the expense of reaching it cannot, by comparision be very great; and it will offer facilities in the way of education to numbers who would find the journey to Europe, with or without an attendant relative, quite impracticable.

According to the project as now drawn up, the dwellers in the art city, to which the name of Musopolis is to be given, will occupy themselves with work for eight months of the year, during which time they will remain excluded from the outer world. *Procul este profani* will be virtually inscribed on the outer walls; and the silence of the art-workers will only be broken—perhaps, however, somewhat severely—by the voice of the singers and the notes of the instrumental performer. Then, however, will come a term of festivities, during which the art-works are to be brought out, the poems will be recited, the pictures exhibited, the dramas and operas performed. The outer world will now not only be invited, but pressed to come; and during the period of presentation, representation, and execution enough money will, it is hoped, be received to recompense the art citizens of Musopolis for all their labours. The idea of bringing forward art-works only at certain intervals is borrowed, of course, from Herr Wagner with his operatic sequences and cycles at Bayreuth. But there is novelty, as there is also merit, in the notion of establishing art schools for the Americans, and of endeavouring to prevail upon the best European professors to accept posts in connection with them. Gounod, Robinson, Joachim, and other musicians of the highest distinction are said to look with favour on the scheme. In London it has a warm supporter in Sir Julius Benedict; and it is understood that some rich American financiers are ready to contribute towards it, as their share, a convenient site and an abundance of capital.

OUR disapproval of the suggested redemption of the land tax on this side of India is animadverted upon with some heat by "Terra Firma" in another paper on land tenure which we publish this morning. It is of course open to that writer, or to any other, to show that a permanent settlement in Bombay will benefit the present holders of land. It would do for them what Lord Cornwallis's permanent settlement did for the zemindars of Bengal nearly a century ago. It would present them not only with the unearned increment of the land, but with the land itself, which, we contend, of right belongs to the community as a whole, and not to any section of the community. In Bengal the three millions a year which the zemindars pay to the Government is but a mockery in comparison with the sum which would accrue to the State as the trustee of the whole population, if Lord Cornwallis had not presented them with what was in effect the national domain. It is absurd, under the circumstances, to speak of the State as being the gainer by this arrangement, because in a year of famine—if famine there was—the middlemen, of whom "Terra Firma" writes with such unction, paid their quit-rent, so that the Government did not lose "a single rupee of revenue." The Government lost not in that year only, but for scores of years, every rupee of revenue constituting the difference between that almost nominal quit-rent and the real value of the land. "Terra Firma" himself says that he is "fully aware that the vessel of State cannot be made to float without the sheet-anchor of the land revenue." *Cadit quæstio.* This is precisely our contention.

PUNJAB NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 31.

WRITING from Simla two months since, I ventured to prophesy that the memorial of the discontented house-owners and others against the municipal administration of that town would be promptly "jumped upon" by the authorities to whom it was addressed. Nothing can justify the use of vulgar slang, and although Sir Robert Egerton's reply may be characterized as a crushing one, there is a deliberate gravity in the paragraphs in which the hasty and excited complaints of an interested few are disposed of which resembles nothing so little as "jumping." A cry will probably be raised that the Lieutenant-Governor, in this notable document, has given vent to the feelings of dislike and mistrust with which the old type of Indian Civilian is popularly supposed to regard representative institutions. But a careful perusal, combined with a knowledge of the facts of the case, will, I think, demonstrate to any unprejudiced reader that there is no ground for this idea. Sir Robert, in a review of the history of the Simla Municipality conclusively shows how steadfastly the elected of the people, in the days when the Municipality was a representative body, combined to do nothing, and how its abolition was proposed by a committee presided over by an officer—Colonel Crofton, R. E.—whose name is now found on the disaffected memorial. The peculiarities of Simla as a sanitarium and as the summer seat of the Supreme Government, filled for six months of the year with a migratory population, forbid a comparison with most other large municipalities of the Empire. The profits and prosperity of the place are derived from this migratory population, whose interests are not and cannot be identical with the interests of house-owners and house-agents of the type common at Simla. The scheme of representation, which put the power of the purse in the hands of the latter class, was brushed aside by Lord Northbrook, who certainly could not be accused of any hostility to free institutions. One of your Simla correspondents criticised my remarks on this subject at the time, and tried to make out that the agitation was one of those generous and spontaneous expressions of popular feeling which prove the worthiness of the promoters to govern themselves. It was on the contrary the cry of a grudging and selfish class, who resented the growth and improvement of Simla, and who disliked Major Parry Nisbet. "Sir Robert Egerton," however, "is not disposed to substitute for the present efficient municipal agency a committee constituted according to the method which has been proved a failure. . . . . Nor does the allegation that wide-spread discontent exists afford, in his Honour's opinion, any argument for substituting inefficiency for efficiency, or a committee composed of persons whose private interests prevented their taking adequate measures for the improvement of the station for a body of officers by whose efforts such creditable results have been obtained. The system of elective representation is one which has been favoured by the Punjab Government, where circumstances admitted of its success; and the only reason why the taxpayers of Simla are to some extent excluded from a voice in their municipal management is because that voice was exercised, not in the furtherance of good objects, but in the promotion of individual views and personal interests." In a city like Bombay, where you have a vivid and self-sacrificing public spirit, a large class of wealthy and permanent citizens, and a system of representative government which, however it may creak at times, is on the whole an efficient machine, all this may possibly sound a little antiquated and mediæval. Your first impulse, I imagine, will be to say that the doctrine of elective representation is so entirely right that no special circumstances should be allowed to set it aside. And you would probably qualify as sophistry the argument that the Government nominees more truly represent the interests of the migratory, house-renting, money-spending, tax-paying summer visitors who are the *raison d'être* of Simla as a town of any importance, than the elected of the local house-owners and tradesmen. So argument would be thrown away, and we must fall back on the law of expediency and conclude that, seeing the good folk could not or would not manage their affairs themselves, it is better that the Government should manage for them. And as this mighty law is, after all, the mainspring of far more of the domestic and foreign policy of the world than doctrinaires will confess, there is no humiliation in the alternative. In the matter of the municipal byelaws, however, Sir Robert Egerton admits that it may be desirable to amend them, in order to provide for deficiencies which have been brought to light in working them. As a matter of fact some of them are distinctly illegal, and, as it is impossible to be a little wrong on so vital a matter, the whole municipal code is wrong. It is doubtful from the point of view of a critical lawyer whether the Municipal Committee, which has done so much and which has been so severely criticised, has had any legal existence at all during the last two or three years. This and all other legal anomalies are to be promptly amended, and suggestions are invited for the amendment of any bye-laws which have been found to press heavily upon the residents. Mr. Justice Plowden is understood to have framed a

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon visited the Jumma Musjid and the fort yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioner gave a pleasant garden-party at Kudsia Bagh this evening, at which a large number of people were present. The Maharaja of Ulwar's band was in attendance.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS OF CALCUTTA SCHOOLS.

The Viceroy distributes prizes to the students of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, on the 9th December, and to the Martinière Schools on the 15th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Land League are advising all tenants to apply to the Land Court, in order to create a deadlock.

THE RIOT AT BELMULLET.

The accounts of the rioting at Belmullet turn out to have been exaggerated.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

With a view to M. Gambetta's ultimate election to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, M. Brisson has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

It is semi-officially announced that the disputed points in connection with the Commercial Treaty with England will be settled by diplomacy, and that the mutual cordiality existing between the two nations affords grounds for an early and definitive agreement.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The *Times*, in its to-day's issue, publishes a telegram from Paris stating that woollens and cottons still constitute the chief difficulty in the settlement of the treaty.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Italy has been signed.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, with the outward English mails of the 21st ult., left here for Bombay at 11 o'clock last Night, and the same company's s. s. Clyde, for Galle and Calcutta, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bancoora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 2nd instant.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Booldana, homeward bound from Madras, Calcutta, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4½
The Manchester Market has been steady, with moderate demand. Eastern buyers are operating more freely.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.	1 7/8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4 „ „ „	84
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
Bar Silver	51 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,300,000 Dec.	£600,000
Bills Discounted	£20,300,000 Dec.	£700,000
Bullion	£20,900,000 Dec.	£300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 36 per cent.

Arrival—Hathersage.

Departure—Menzaleh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 3.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 77·1 Farht.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

At 6 a.m.	73·7
„ 10 a.m.	87·5
„ 2 p.m.	91·5
„ 4 p.m.	84·2

THE English mails will be rather late next week, the Sumatra having only left Aden at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. The new steamer Clyde, which goes to Galle and Calcutta, left Aden at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Calcutta to the effect that Captain C. C. Thompson, who was in command of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Africa at the time she stranded, has been honourably acquitted by the Court of Inquiry convened at Calicut to inquire into the matter, but the certificate of Mr. Cowan, the officer on duty at the time of the accident, has been cancelled.

WE have just received a useful little book, compiled by Dr. W. J. Moore, the Deputy Surgeon-General, on "Health Resorts for Tropical Invalids in India, at Home, and abroad." The learned author has put together in a convenient form notes on the different stations in India, including Matheran, Khandalla, Lanowlee, Mahableshwar, and other Bombay stations, as well as the health resorts of England and the Continent. The reader is informed of the different classes of ailments for which the various sanataria are appropriate, and a good deal of miscellaneous information, besides, is given in our unpretentious form..

THE deaths in Amritsar since the outbreak of the epidemic have amounted to 9,000, or ten times the normal rate for the past few years.

THE 14th Sikhs reached Agra on the 27th instant, to replace the 12th Native Infantry (the Kelat-i-Ghilzais), gone to Assam.

THE Lahore paper understands that the construction of the new Ferozepore line of railway will be commenced at once, and will be completed from Rewarri to Hissar with the utmost expedition. Beyond Hissar, however, it will not probably be pushed on for some time, as the country is poor. The same paper is informed also that the Government of India has accepted the plans and estimates of the projected railway from Amritsar to Pathankote, and has requested that the sanction of the Secretary of State may be accorded, by telegraph, for immediate commencement. So that there is every probability of the construction of this line being also speedily undertaken.

THERE are many interesting items in Mr. O'Conor's latest trade report, some of the chief points of which we mentioned the other day. The export of tobacco from India is stated to be increasing steadily. Five years ago the exports were valued at less than 9 lakhs ; last year the value was over 14 lakhs. Half the cigars exported last year went to the Straits, and nearly one-fourth to the United Kingdom. During the first five months of the current year India exported nearly 1½ lakhs' worth of unmanufactured tobacco to England. Mr. O'Conor expresses himself greatly pleased with the Poosa cigars and tobacco. He also thinks that the Madras cigars are improving, but he cannot say so much for the Burmah cheroots ; and it must be confessed, he remarks, that they greatly need improving. Notwithstanding, however, all that Mr. O'Conor says about the excellence of Indian cheroots, and the inferiority of Manilas, India is importing more foreign cigars now than it did last year. Mr. O'Conor suggests that woollen mills should be started in the Bombay Presidency. Such mills are working in the North-West Provinces, in the Punjab, and in Mysore ; but none in Bombay, though this presidency is especially suited, as Mr. O'Conor remarks, for manufacturing pursuits. At present wool is exported from India in large quantities. Over a crore's worth a year for the last three years has been sent out of the country.

THERE are eleven institutions in the North-West Provinces and Oudh for providing what is called university education ; education, that is, which aims at enabling the student to pass the examinations of the Calcutta University. And this aim is attended with fair success. The colleges of the United Provinces turned out last year a creditable number of M. A.'s, B. A.'s, and F. A.'s. These results, as the Director of Public Instruction observes, are most encouraging, if we look on them merely as examination results. Examined, however, from a financial point of view, the *Pioneer* remarks, university education in these provinces becomes less promising. Mr. Griffith's figures are eloquent. "Each of the 180 students who have read during the past year in a Government English Arts College has cost for that year's education Rs. 1,035, of which Rs. 760 has come directly from State funds. At Benares the total annual cost of each student's education is Rs. 684, and his annual cost to the Government, Rs. 595. At Allahabad the figures are Rs. 1,149 and Rs. 1,028, respectively." At Agra, it seems, the total yearly cost for each college student has risen to the enormous sum of Rs. 1,610 ; the same money would provide a year's elementary instruction for more than 300 village schoolboys. It is not the fault of the Agra College that its education is so costly, but the fault of the system. At the Muir Central College, Allahabad—which is to be housed next July in a magnificent building—the number of students in the General Department last year was only 80 ; there were 21 others in the Law Department. The College has no school attached to it ; so that "the whole pay of the Principal and Professors (who are now drawing the maximum pay of their respective grades) is charged in calculating the cost of each pupil's education, and this has helped to swell the amount to its unhealthy figures." However, the N. W. P. Government is reluctant to allow that the university education is in such a very bad state, all things considered. Reviewing the Director's report, the Secretary to Government makes the following observation :—"That the cost to the State of the higher education should be disproportionately great is, under existing circumstances, and considering the comparatively short time that has elapsed since it began to be sought for, no matter for surprise." After recovering from the fatigue of finding out what the Government means by this tangled sentence, one is inclined to ask why the "existing circumstances" are allowed to exist any loger.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Oct. 14 states :—Lord Lawrence will, it is announced, leave England on a visit to India in about a fortnight, and will return to this country about the time Parliament reassembles. He will be accompanied by Lady Lawrence.

SAYS the *Athenæum* :—"Sarah Brook," the name appended to a volume called "French History for English Children," and published the other day by Messrs. Macmillan, is said to be a pseudonym adopted by a daughter of Sir Fitzjames Stephen.

SAYS the *Daily News* Vienna correspondent :—Respecting M. Gambetta's journey, it is declared that he was traced from Hamburg to Lubeck, and then to Danzig, whence he proceeded to Varzin. For several days nothing was heard of him. He afterwards was seen at Dresden and Frankfort. The interval would suffice for a visit to Varzin and even to St. Petersburg. It is only right to say that notwithstanding this array of testimony, some people stoutly maintain that the visit to Prince Bismarck did not take place. They say it would make him unpopular at home. This is considered, however, a justification of the secrecy maintained.

Engineering of October 14 states :—Experiments commencing on Saturday night and continued this week, have been made in the market-place, Chesterfield, and surrounding streets, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the electric light cannot be advantageously used for public lighting. The experiment is being carried out by Messrs. Hammond and Co. with the Brush system of electric light. The engine and dynamo machine are placed in the old theatre, and with these the eight lamps used for the experiments are connected in the usual manner. So far the lighting has given the greatest satisfaction to the Chesterfield Corporation.

THE life of an Irish member in these latter days is not all "beer and skittles," if we may judge from Mr. A. M. Sullivan's address to the electors of Meath, in which he announces the resignation of his seat :—"Recent occurrences known to you will in great part explain the step I take ; but even before the illness which so forcibly awakened me to its necessity I had contemplated such a course. Within the past few years the whole theory and practice of Parliamentary service has been revolutionized as regards Irish popular members. Even upon those whose sole business in London for the time being is attendance in Parliament the strain, physical and mental, has become very severe. But it tells more heavily still on those who have daily avocations at the same time demanding laborious attention. I belong to this latter class. I am not endowed with a very robust physical constitution. I am not a man of fortune. On the one hand, I could not afford to neglect my professional duties ; on the other, I would not, whatever the fatigue, shrink from the utmost discharge of those which required my presence in the midst of my colleagues. I became aware early last summer that in the effort to reach upon these double tasks, which left me neither night nor day for rest, my physical powers might suddenly give way."

AMONG the Irish documents belonging to Trinity College, Dublin, is an amusing tract "in a dialogue between a Dissenter and a member of the Church of Ireland as by law established." The Churchman finds fault, says the *Daily News*, as well he might, with "the lying and infamous legends of Temple and Borlace." Some of these legends, indeed, are such highly spiced accounts of "atrocities," that they could only have been uttered and believed in times of considerable popular excitement. We give a few specimens. Hundreds of the ghosts of Protestants, says Temple, from certain depositions, "that were drowned by the rebels at Portadown Bridge, were seen in the river bolt upright, and were heard to cry out for revenge on the rebels." What follows is delightful. "One of these ghosts was seen, with hands lifted up, and standing in that posture, from the 29th of December to the latter end of the following Lent." This was solemnly sworn to by pretended eye-witnesses. Another piece of evidence was that an Irish rebel thrust thrice with his sword at a young woman's naked body, yet never pierced her skin. She must have been, like Amaryllis, the young lady described by the swain in Theocritus, harder than flint or iron. The rebellion in which these excesses were committed, and in which a proctor had his stomach ripped up and its contents removed, without bleeding, occurred in 1641. A controversy as to the exact truth of these depositions about ghosts and so forth was vigorously waged as late as 1767.

MR. H. A. BOYS, M.A., English Chaplain at Algiers, writes :—"There are probably many invalids now soon about to leave England in search of a mild winter climate, who have been recommended by their physicians to try Algiers, but who are hesitating to do this for fear of finding themselves endangered by Arab insurrection. It should be understood that the insurrection of Bou Amema in Algeria (of which latterly we have heard next to nothing) when at its height did not come within 150 miles of Algiers itself, while the more serious war which is in Tunisia, not in Algeria at all, must be at the least 400 miles distant. It should also be recognized that the small chance which the Arabs have ever had of opposing successful resistance to the power of France is fast passing away with the departing heat and drought of the summer, and that the coolness and rains of autumn and winter must operate entirely in favour of the French. Indeed, so little fear of an Arab rising is felt in Algiers itself, that building in the suburbs has been going on even more than usual. There will doubtless be "scare" enough to thin very perceptibly the number of English visitors next winter, but the effect of this will be to reduce considerably the high prices of former seasons, especially of villas ; so that for those who do come there is every chance of their passing the winter in the splendid climate of Algiers less expensively and not less securely than usual.

IT seems blood was near being spilled at an Aldershot review the other day. Writing about "one of the prettiest field days they have had at Aldershot this season," the London military correspondent of a contemporary says :—The Duke of Connaught's Brigade formed the defending force trying to retire across the Basingstoke canal, with the enemy attacking them across the Long Valley. The Duke made a most vigorous stand, and certainly very few of the other force would have got across the Long Valley alive. But they did so, all the same, and got so excited over it that the 74th Highlanders actually fixed bayonets and, rushing up to within 40 yards of the Duke's position, were preparing to charge the 93rd and 82nd. The Colonel of the 82nd, luckily, with great presence of mind, put himself in front of his men and gave the order to "cease firing," "order arms," which instructions were obeyed, and directly afterwards the "cease firing" sounded along the line. So no lives were lost, as they doubtless would have been but for the action of Colonel Walters, who, seeing the danger of the position, took upon himself to act independently, and thus prevent what might have proved a most unpleasant business.

THE following telegram has been received by the *New York Herald* from Professor Nordenskjold, dated Stockholm, October 13 :—Captain Johannesen, commanding the Lena, of Professor Nordenskjold's expedition, has just returned from Jakutsk. He relates that a Jakut from a Bulund village reports having seen a steamer at the mouth of the Lena on the 13th of September (new style), 1879. This steamer is supposed to be the Jeannette. The steamer Louise, which returned on the 19th of September to Tromsö from Yenisei, reports that some Samoiedes from the mouth of the Yenisei last winter found two corpses of Europeans and a bottle of whisky. This is remarkable, as no European crew is known to have been lost there last year.

LAKES ERIE AND ONTARIO are now connected by a good navigable waterway, which opens up an immense range of corn country, and is so far beneficial to Transatlantic farmers and to consumers on this side. Recently a steamer of considerable size, having twenty-five feet of beam and fifteen feet draught, passed through the "Welland Canal," carrying four hundred tons of grain. It is pointed out that when the canals between Kingston and Montreal have been deepened to allow vessels of similar dimensions to go through, Canadian shippers might send corn from the North-West and from Manitoba by upwards of two thousand miles of inland navigation. It would not be difficult to give to the steamships making this passage a construction enabling them to traverse the Atlantic in safety. When, therefore, the railway from Lake Superior to Winnipeg is completed, the line of communication would be so perfect that the harvest fields of the North-West territory will be practically almost as near London or Liverpool as the market-gardens of Jersey. Montreal, too, will come closer to Chicago by water by one hundred and fifty miles than New York. This means cheap bread, and the continuance of it ; but it also implies new difficulties for the British farmer, whose sole reliance has been upon the advantages of proximity.

MR. GRANT DUFF AT POONA.

ABOUT fifty native gentlemen were invited to an evening party at Gunnesh Khind last Wednesday, to meet the new Governor of Madras. Sir James Fergusson introduced each of the native gentlemen present to the Right Hon'ble Mr. Grant Duff. Refreshments were provided, and the party separated at about 11-30 after a pleasant meeting.

Mr. Grant Duff, with Mrs. and Miss Grant Duff, and Sir James Fergusson and the officers on their Excellencies' respective staffs, Mr. Scannell, the Acting District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. S. Kyte, the Inspector of Police, being in attendance, visited the Poona City on Thursday evening at about half-past four. The carriages conveying the distinguished party left Government House, Gunnesh Khind, at 4 o'clock, and entered the city by the Lackdi-pool. They passed by the offices of the Sarvajanick Sabha, the Sunwar Warra, through Boodwar Peit by the Municipal Office, through Motichowk by the Gunnesh Peit-street, and then passing through Bhwanie Peit-street, entered Main-Street, Sudder-bazaar, sin the Cantonment. After passing through Main-street from Bhowanie Peit the party drove to the residence of General Ross, where they waited for the departure of the mail-train, by which Mr., Mrs., and Miss Grant Duff left for Madras.

MR. KELLAR'S PERFORMANCE AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. KELLAR appears at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday night in what is styled in the bills "his marvellous and world-famed entertainment, entitled 'A night in Dreamland,' introducing wonderful feats of legerdemain, which are of the most original, unique, and classical kind." Those who saw Mr. Kellar in Bombay some two or three years ago will need no recommendation to induce them to go again to see his clever conjuring. He has added a new feature to his entertainment in the shape of curious and ingenious automata, as to which we take the following from the *Cape Town Evening Express* of January 4, 1881 :—"The automata exhibited in the second part of the entertainment are so extraordinary, in every sense, that nothing but a visit to the Hall will convey a just idea of what they can do. The calculating figure is one of the marvels of the 19th century, and when we say that he solves, as soon as put to him, problems involving such long calculations as the extraction of the cube root *in decimals*, and does this as fast as he can pick up the cards bearing the respective numerals, we confess that there must be, as regards this part of the performance alone, a capital, nay, a profound, arithmetician to control such work. The automaton sits on a glass cylinder, from which it is removable at the pleasure of the operator, and there is no mechanism visible by which it is worked. The figure is so small that it is impossible for even Tom Thumb to be concealed inside it, and its intelligence and motive power have been, and are, the admiration and despair of the greatest scientists and most astute mechanicians in the world. The sketching automaton is an artist of no mean ability, and the portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, which the audience by an overwhelming majority selected in preference to that of Mr. Gladstone, was a very good likeness indeed. The young cornet player is another of the inexplicable mysteries introduced last night. This automaton plays a great deal better than the majority of amateurs ; his lipping and tonguing are human in their mode of action, and his double and triple tonguing must be heard to be appreciated. He actually plays the instrument he holds, and his fingers act on the pistons in order to produce the notes. His tone is remarkably pure, brilliant, and full, and he plays in perfect tune, and with considerable expression."

BERAR SURPLUS REVENUE, 1877-80.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following statement of the Berar Revenue and Charges for the three years (1877-80) ending 31st March last :—

Revenue for 3 years	Rs. 2,68,02,174
All charges „	„ 2,43,81,423
Surplus revenue	24,18,351

The following are the figures for each year, given separately :—

	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80
Revenue	Rs. 84,37,492	90,17,566	93,47,116
Expenditure	„ 75,05,370	85,79,390	82,99,663
Total Surplus	9,32,122	4,38,176	10,47,453

There was an increased expenditure during the year 1878-79, owing to the famine and batta paid to the "reserve force" of the H. C. under orders for Afghanistan. The revenue (Civil Department) from land, law, excise, &c., for the three years amounted to Rs. 2,62,91,304, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,08,79,419, exhibiting a clear saving of 1,54,11,885. From these figures it is very evident the Berars are in a most flourishing condition. The Military Department realized only Rs. 1,08,807, against an outlay of Rs. 1,02,43,882 for the three years. The actual average charges for the Hyderabad Contingent service annually amount to over thirty-four lakhs of rupees. The total annual revenue of the 17,600 square miles in Berar can now safely be put down at Rs. 89,34,058.

ALLEGED ESCAPE OF A LUNATIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The statement in your issue of the 3rd and 4th inst. as to the escape of a lunatic from the Colaba Asylum, and his being found on the rocks near the Prongs light-house, is incorrect. No patient has escaped or been brought back by the police to the asylum.—Yours, &c.,

W. NOLAN.

Nov. 4. Superintendent, Colaba Asylum.

TUITION FEES TO EDUCATIONAL TEACHERS AND OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I write against this rule, none should think that I am not loyal. If I advocate the cause of the poor sufferers, know that none hates the *pan-supari* (bribe) system more than myself. It is known to all that teachers in the Educational Department are poorly paid. Of course it is true that professors, principals, and head-masters are well paid ; but very few teachers get Rs. 100 per month. A common sepoy (favoured with the degree *Illiterate* in the census table) gets Rs. 10 per month, while a *metaji* (a native teacher who teaches Gujarati), although he has passed the Public Service Examination, hardly gets Rs. 15. Can a family of seven or eight members be supported on so small a sum ? Certainly not. When the tuition fees were allowed, the poor *metaji* could easily get Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 per month, and thus manage to feed his family. Now, what will he do ? He must either resign the post or incur debts, or perhaps keep his tuition, running the risk of losing his situation. How many poor men will starve by this system ? Of course many.

SYMPATHY.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

THE following is an additional list of cases relieved by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Military Relief Fund :—

Amount previously disbursed up to 1st Oct., 1881		Rs. 47,880 0
Amount remitted to Imambee, widow of Private Shaik Mohideen of the 1st Grenadiers N. I., Mhow, through the Adjutant-General		95 0
Do. to the Officer Commanding 1st Grenadiers N. I., Mhow, to relieve cases of urgent distress		500 0
Do. to 2 widows of camp followers of do. through do., Rs. 30 each	Rs. 60	0
Do. to 1 widow of private through do.,	90	0
Do. to 12 widows of do. through do., Rs. 95 each	1,140	0
Do. to 226 widows of do. through do., Rs. 100 each	22,600	0
Do. to 7 children of do. through do., Rs. 100 each	700	0
Do. to 1 son of do. through do.	35	0
	24,685	0
Deduct Balance in hand out of the sum of Rs. 500	124	10
		24,560 6
Amount remitted to 25 widows of Privates at the 23rd Regt. N. I., Rs. 100 each	2,500	3
Do. to 2 children of do., Rs. 100 each	200	0
Do. to Emambee, widow of Store Lascar Shaik Budamia, through the Commissary of Ordance, Bombay	100	0
Do. to Dosibai, widow of Commissariat Agent Nowrojee Heerjeebhoy, through the Commissary-General	70	0
Do. to 7 widows of soldiers of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, Rs. 100 each	700	0
Do. to 8 mothers of do. of do., Rs. 50 each	400	0
Do. to 1 sister of do. do.	50	0
Do. to 2 widows of camp followers of the Poona Horse, Rs. 30 each	60	0
		4,080 6
		Rs. 77,115 6

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay M. R. F.

Hony. Secretaries' Office, Bombay, 1st Nov., 1881.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

21st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 6.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 221 and 447.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 427, 428, and 232.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

21st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 6.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 70, 317 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 106, 183 and 24.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.
WEEK-DAY.—Thursday, 6-30 p. m. lecture.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. ; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m. ; and at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Corinth, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7 o'clock and in the evening at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

B. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd :—Arrow (s), from Cutch. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth ; Capri (s), Cardiff ; Hartlepool (s), London ; India (s), Glasgow ; Norfolk (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—John David (s), to London ; Pallas (s), Antwerp ; Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool ; H. M. S. Jumna, England ; Rome (s), Australia ; Euphrates (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Newnham left the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Jeranos entered the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at this Institution, Dhobitalao, was 2,178, the average daily attendance being 276.

STREET LAMPS.—"Mazagonite" writes to point out the necessity of having a lamp-post erected in the centre of a dark and obscure lane leading from Matarpacady to Gunpowder-road.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Jadhowjee Mooljee, a muccadum of the Colaba Jute Mill, took ½ of a tola of opium, with a view of committing suicide, owing to money difficulties. He now lies at the G. T. Hospital in a precarious state.

TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 30th October, was 86 inches and 11 tenths. The height of water in the Lake was 47·34 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 45·18.

THE G. I. P. R.—The G. I. P. Railway Company have made arrangements to book cotton and other goods from, or deliver them at, the company's sidings, or the Sassoon Dock, at Colaba. An advertisement relating to this matter will be found in another column.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop will deliver his concluding lecture on the morning and evening prayer, at the Cathedral High School, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 8-30 p.m. The lecture is open to all who desire to attend, ladies included.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A Goanese named Alex Jao, aged twenty-four years, on Thursday last accidentally fell from a window on the first floor of a house situated at New Sonapore, and was severely injured about his right arm and head. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Munwell Antone, a native Christian, aged thirteen years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two empty bottles and two fowls, the property of his master, C. D. Gonsalves. He was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a light rattan.

FIRE AT TANK-BUNDER.—A fire broke out on Thursday afternoon in a jowlee house belonging to Nursoo Shravan, situated at Tank-bunder. The house was burnt down to the ground in a very short time. The fire originated through sparks from a fire-place falling upon a heap of jowlees stored close up against the house. The damage is estimated a Rs. 355.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Sittaram Kessew, described as a watch-maker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on three separate charges, of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a silver watch valued at Rs. 25, a musical box valued at Rs. 20, and two gold rings valued at Rs. 25, belonging to three persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, which will assemble at the New Secretariat (first storey), at 11 a.m. on Monday next, the 7th instant, for examination in native languages :—Hindustani.—Captain G. H. Johnston, East Yorkshire Regt., Lieut. G. T. Jones, R. E., Lieut. G. H. J. Moore, Royal Irish Regt., Lieut. C. Justice, 1st Battn. Wiltshire Regt., and Major F. C. Nicolas, R. A.

FORGING PILGRIM TICKETS.—Ebrahim Soomar, a servant to the firm of Oosman Vahedina, charterers of pilgrim ships, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with forging documents purporting to be passage tickets per certain steamers, issued by the firm of Oosman Vahedina, and fraudulently using the tickets, knowing them to be forged, during the months of September and October. Mr. Seasey, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defence. Hajee Mahomed Oosman Vahedina, a member of the firm of Oosman Vahedina, was examined. His evidence went to show that the prisoner had no instructions at any time to get tickets printed at the Bombay Kassid Press, and that the signatures of the firm on the tickets produced were forged and the stamp of the firm on the tickets was also a forgery. Besides, these tickets differed in colour from those which he had got printed for the several ships chartered by the firm to convey pilgrims to Jeddah. The firm never gave prisoner an order to get a stamp made similar to that produced from the Anglo-American Rubber-stamp Company. The prisoner had nothing to do with selling or issuing the pilgrim tickets ; his duty was to go on board of vessels when they were leaving Bombay and examine the tickets of pilgrims as they came on board. The case was then adjourned for further hearing.

FIRE AT THE MARINE-LINES.

A FIRE broke out at about half-past 12 o'clock on Thursday night last at the Marine-lines, in the residence of Captain Echalaz, of the Marine Battalion. It was first observed by the butler, who occupied an outhouse some fifty paces off in the compound. The butler, seeing the west corner of the roof of the bungalow in flames, at once awoke his master, who, it appears, had retired at about 11 o'clock, leaving a small tumbler-light burning in the front room. Captain Echalaz, on being awakened by his butler went for the Marine Battalion fire engine. On his return the whole bungalow was in a blaze, and the fire had also spread to the adjoining bungalow, which, fortunately, was unoccupied. The Marine Battalion sepoys exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the flames spreading to a third bungalow, and with their manual engine succeeded in keeping the fire in check until the Fort fire engine arrived. The hose of the steam fire engine was attached to the hydrant, and for a while the engine was got to work with a very fair pressure ; but after a time the engine broke down. Fortunately there was not much wind, or it is verys probable that the bungalow used as the Officer's Mess of the Marine Battalion would have caught fire. The fire was completely extinguished by 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Captain Echalaz has lost his whole kit and property to the value of Rs. 5,000 ; his guns and saddlery were the only things saved. The two bungalows were burnt completely to the ground. They belonged to Government, and are said to have been constructed of timber and bamboo, with jowlee roof, and are valued at about Rs. 1,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present Dr. Cook (Chairman), Sir Frank Souter, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Col. Hancock, Captain Moreland, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote, Mr. R. N. Sayani, and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

THE TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Municipal Commissioner placed before the Council the draft amendments in the sections of the Municipal Acts relating to the tax on fire insurance companies. They were to the effect that every insurance company in Bombay should pay annually to the Corporation, by way of contribution towards the protection of the city from fire, a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,500, to be determined by the Town Council, the payment to be made half-yearly in advance. Also that the agents of such companies in Bombay should be personally liable for all such payments ; that all amounts due from the companies to the Corporation should be deemed to be speciality debts, and be recovered accordingly ; that every insurance company should on the 1st Sept. every year make a return to the Municipal Commissioner of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property in the city ; the return so made to be the basis upon which the Town Council should determine the amount to be paid by the company for the next ensuing year : provided always that the aggregate amount of the payment to be made by the insurance companies to the Corporation for any one year should not exceed one-third of the entire sum at which the expenditure in connection with the fire brigade was suomitted in the budget for that year. Whenever on the occasion of any fire service should be rendered by the fire brigade to property on which such fire occurred, or to any adjoining or neighbouring property, the owner of the property to which service was so rendered should, if the property was not insured at the time of the fire, pay to the Corporation such sum in respect of the service rendered to his property as the Municipal Commissioner might in such case fix, subject to such maximum limit of charge as the Council might from time to time determine.

Some conversation took place with regard to the last paragraph, relating to a charge for service rendered, the Commissioner holding that where a tax was not levied such service should be paid for.

Dr. Pinkerton having remarked that the cost of the fire brigade was a small one to appear in the Municipality, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee observed that there were some large outstanding loans, and that the Municipality was not in such a very flourishing state after all.

The Council ultimately concurred in the propositions laid before them by the Municipal Commissioner, with the exception of the last paragraph, which was cancelled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a deed of conveyance from Mr. Ballajee Raghoba, of ground taken up for the improvement line of New Cazee-street. As Assistant Executive Engineer reported that Mr. Ballajee Raghoba was the proper person to receive compensation in this case, not Mr. Hasson Jamal, in whose name the taking up of ground was sanctioned by the Council on the 14th June last.

The Council considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, recommending the taking up of 637 7-9 square yards of ground from the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett at Churney-road, and explaining that the Town Council had sanctioned, as per their resolution of the 16th September, 1879, the taking up of 444·83 square yards or thereabout ; but only a very small portion of the area sanctioned is at present available, and as the adding of the small portion will effect no real improvement to the street, the whole of the 637 7-9 square yards be taken over. The owner being willing to come to terms, the Council agreed to the recommendation of the Commissioner.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 924-12 to Section IV., Stores, Water Works Branch, Executive Engineer's budget, from Section III. of the budget grant, "Repairs to Plant," same head, to meet balance of cost of inserting new ferules in the Tulsi water works mains. The total cost was Rs. 1,560-4, of which Rs. 635-8 will be paid from the budget grant Water Works Section IV., Stores. The Commissioner reported that he had entered into a contract with Essufally Hassonally for the supply and fixing of the ferules in the mains of the Tulsi water districts at Rs. 1,500-4.

At the meeting of the Council on the 30th Aug. last the following resolution was passed :—That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to report whether, in his opinion, it is necessary to apply to the Council for sanction to the payment of acting allowance when that acting allowance does not necessitate the transfer of money from one budget grant to another, and when the payment of such allowance is actually due under the terms of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules. In reply to this question the Commissioner said that, in his opinion, there was no occasion, legally speaking, for a reference under the circumstances stated.

The Council were asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,639-4-5 from surplus cash balances to meet the estimated cost of building an 18-inch storm water drain in Carsetjee Sooklaje-street, between Grant-road and Gomeshkhay Sewer-road. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee remarked that there were places wanting storm water drains worse than Cursetjee-street, which he believed was the headquarters of the C. D. Act. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the Executive Engineer reported the drain must be made ; also that it would fit in with the new drainage scheme. He proposed shortly to ask the Corporation for 13 lakhs for drains for carrying off storm water. The sanction asked for was given.

The Council considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking for sanction to purchase 6½ pairs of bullocks for meat supply at Cowkhana Slaughter Houses Branch ; the cost to be paid from the budget grant for bullocks for that branch. The Commissioner stated that the whole system relating to slaughter-houses will be changed in a few months' time, when the draught bullocks at present employed will be transferred to the Health Department. The Municipality must, he thought, get a siding right into the market in future, as an arrangement by which the vans might be brought right in.

Sir Frank Souter.—Hear, Hear. The sooner that is done the better.

Sanction was given for the purchase of the bullocks required.

The Municipal Commissioner read extracts from correspondence which had taken place between the Director-General of Telegraphs and himself relative to the terms on which the Municipality would be permitted to extend telegraphic communication in the city. The Director-General, in the first instance, appeared to be under the impression that the Government of India would be required to speak to the department upon the subject of terms, but the Municipal Commissioner having explained to him the rights of the Municipality in regard to the public streets in the city, had requested that two wires that had been put up should be removed, the department acknowledged the rights in question, and agreed to the terms proposed.

The Council sanctioned the renting of the Mazagon Police Office for a further term ending in May next, as the new police quarters will not be ready before that time ; the owners of the property, the Land Mortgage Bank, to receive Rs. 90 per month in addition to the former rent.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain Cardale, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 2nd October, with 1,086 men, 64 women, and 74 children and the following officers.

Major W. H. Wright, R. A.	Surg. J. A. Cunningham.
Lieut. A. R. Stuart, R. A.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

TOURISTS HOTEL,
KHANDALLA.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.

VISITORS will find first class accommodation at the above hotels. For further particulars apply to the respective managers on the premises.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS .....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... „ 39

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REVISED QUOTATIONS
FOR
MESSRS. READ BROS.

DOGS HEAD BEER and STOUT.

Prices—Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts. } net
„ „ 3-12 „ pts. } cash.

Fresh Consignment received by every mail.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 28	„ 30 0
Sparkling Moselle		„ 30 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2 star Brandy ..	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy ***3 stars ..	„ 32 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINS, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Uzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. Do. (1 doz. pints.)	„ 3 4	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE .....(1 doz. qts.)	„ 5 8	
MUNICH EXPORT BEER, from the brewery of Count Pappinheim, at..... (per doz. qts.)	„ 7 0	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 7th October, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875, December 20.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations offered for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

DEVARENNES & Co.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs. 9-0 per keg.
Do. F do. „ 12-0 do.
Do. FF do. „ 12-8 do.
Do. FFF do. „ 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins F in cases of 25 lbs. „ 10-8 per do.lb.
Do. FF do. „ 11-0 do.
Do. FFF do. „ 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins F do. „ 9-8 do.
Do. FF do. „ 10-0 do.
Do. FFF do. „ 11-0 do.
Do. A W/I American do. „ 15-0 do.
Do. U S Rifle do. „ 24-0 do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister do. „ 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which existed between the undersigned and NURSEY JUGJEEWAN, the heirs of the late JAICHAND JUGJEEWAN and KALLIDAS KESSOWJEE under the name, style, and firm of LILADHUR JAVERCHUND at Bombay, and NURSEY JUGJEEWAN at Madras, and other places, in the Madras Presidency, was dissolved on the 31st day of May, 1881. All persons having claims against the firm of the said Nursey Jugjeewan are hereby required to recover and receive the same from the said Nursey Jugjeewan, the heirs of the said Jaichand Jugjeewan and the said Kallidas Kessowjee, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise we shall not hold ourselves responsible for any such claims.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1881.

LILADHUR JAVERCHUND.
લીલાધર જવરચંદ.
RAMJEE MADHOWJEE.
રામજી માધવજી.
KHIMJEE MADHOWJEE.
ખીમજી માધવજી.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

LIGHT WINES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOT SEASON.
BURGUNDIES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
POMMARD .. .. per doz.	Rs. 22 0	12 0
CHABLIS .. .. „	22 0	12 0
BEAUN .. .. „	22 0	12 0
MACON .. .. „	22 0	12 0
HOCKS.		
LUBENHEIMER .. .. .. per doz.	Rs. 18 0	10 0
ERBACH .. .. „	18 0	..
NERESTINER .. .. „	20 0	12 0
HOCKHEIMER .. .. „	22 0	..
NERESTINER (Pearl) .. .. „	24 0	..
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) .. .. .. „	24 0	14 0
HUNGARIAN WINES. (By Max Gregor.)		
CARLOWITZ .. .. .. per doz.	Rs. 20 0	..
CARLOWITZ, finest selected. .. .. „	22 0	..
CARLOWITZ, sparkling, a Novel and remarkable Wine .. .. .. „	30 0	..
OEDENBURG, Finest Selected .. .. „	22 0	..
SAMPLE CASE OF HUNGARIAN WINE, 12 bottles, assorted .. .. .. „	28 0	..
AUSTRALIAN RUBY WINE.		
CABINET GRAPE, the successful rival of Claret .. .. .. per doz.	Rs. 15 0	..
HERMITAGE GRAPE, a most superior Wine .. .. „	22 0	..

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

The richest, most lasting, yetmost delicate of all perfumes, for use on the
HANDKERCHIEF,
AT THE TOILET,
AND IN THE BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, NEW YORK, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

SELLING AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT
EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
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LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

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Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
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LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS ARRIVED PER S. S. THIBET.

BEST FRENCH HATS AND BONNETS.

BEST FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the *"Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,"* 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Nerves, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems,

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. The following Notice :—

IMPORTANT.—GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA :—

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Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
F. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Alliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other BILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. and Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical one application lasts a week.
NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.
NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.
NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.
NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.
NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.
NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.
NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, witho brushing.
NUBIAN BLACKING is suitble for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents enamels, &c.; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder,	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla „	Sowda	Mirpani (for Marble Rocks)	Borsegaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Khanapur	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Budnaira*
Chat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagnar	Kurjut*†	Damergaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Kurnulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeum	Tulligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Jehvoor
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Poonal ¶¶	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Bailgaum	Dharam Khundi	Ooroolee	Marbeh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Khadirgaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Itampur	Fatus	Packney
Niphar	Bagra	Dhondt	Sholapoor*‡
Lassulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurulgaum
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goolburga
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kuljgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora „	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee		Jullum‡	Chickmagore
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Dance Road	Dongree	Unchaur	Bijnhavt
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd.	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Paliej	Barajree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*‡
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaroe	Dongree	Etola	Jackwas
Goregaum	Beelcemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee (Dyaur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Veraur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat*¶	Bhaduj	Lillapore Rd.
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctor
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

[Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Just unpacked a large selection of Eley's ammunition of all sizes :—

Loaded Cartridges.	Capping Machines.
Cartridge cases.	Gun-powder.
Caps.	Chilled Shot.
Bullets.	Wads.
Measures.	Hunting Knives.
Cartridge-loaders.	&c. &c. &c.

1882.
LETTS'S DIARIES
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
AT MODERATE PRICES.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

NOTICE.
BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CONSUMABLE STORES required for the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway from the 1st January to 31st December, 1882.

Application for Specification and conditions of Contract to be made to the Storekeeper, B. G. Railway, Ghadechi.

Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, B. G. Railway, Ghadechi, and should be superscribed "Tenders for the annual Supply of Consumable Stores," under sealed covers on the prescribed form, and should be delivered at the Manager's Office by noon on 1st December, 1881.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Storekeeper, B. G. Railway.
Ghadechi, 29th October, 1881.

WHEREAS it has come to the notice of the firm of WHAMPOA and COMPANY, Merchants of Singapore, that TEA bearing an imitation of their TRADE MARK is being imported into Bombay, and sold there as the genuine tea of Whampoa and Company, the following notice, which has been published in Singapore, is published in Bombay for general information; and notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken against all persons in Bombay falsely using their Trade Mark or importing selling or dealing with tea bearing the false Trademark.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS for many years past WHAMPOA and COMPANY, of Singapore, have sold Tea made up in packets and cases bearing the following mark or chop—

W (in diamond)
CHUNMEE LOONGKEE
WOOSEE SOONCHONG,
SINGAPORE,

(the word "LOONGKEE" being the Chinese chop of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co. in Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore.) And Whereas it has come to their notice that evil disposed persons have lately been counterfeiting their said mark or chop and placing it on tea of a much inferior quality, the packets and cases bearing a close imitation of their said mark,

NOTICE is hereby given that the said mark or chop is the trade mark of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co., of Singapore, and that proceedings will be taken against all persons counterfeiting the said mark or selling, shipping or dealing with tea bearing such counterfeited mark.

WHAMPOA & CO.
Sing